密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS AN U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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THE $96,000,000 LOAN inaugurated by Liang Shih-yi just before the recent change in government at Peking and completely issued some three weeks ago by the present cabinet is quoted on the Peking market at $33.90 for a $100 bond. The bonds earn 8 percent interest. Some of the recently refunded foreign obligations of the Chinese government railways are said to bear interest ranging from 12 to 15 percent and we have it upon good authority that the Chinese bankers are charging the Ministries of Communications and Finance interest rates up to 20 percent. When we read of these facts, we are reminded of General Wood's definition of a stable government: "A stable government is a government under which capital seeks investment at reasonable rates of interest."

WHENEVER A CONSTRUCTIVE work is begun in China, there is immediate opposition. The Good Roads movement, Conservancy movement, afforestation, and so forth have all had very little public support and some opposition from predatory interests. The usual objection is to a foreign engineer or advisor, or to the foreign interests which might be associated with the project. And one of the results is that very little is being done for the physical improvement of the country. Meijii made use of foreigners until the Japanese had capable men to do the work. The younger element among the Chinese, particularly those who have studied abroad, feel confident to tackle any task, even one that requires an engineering experience of great length in time. When foreign advisers are appointed, they are often not permitted to do their work, and more often are hampered by an indefinable procrastination and lack of civic sincerity of their Chinese superiors. Therein lies the weakness of the system of foreign advisers: no one lets them work; no one helps them to work. Before China can take her place among the nations, she has to go through a reconstructive phase, and it would be to her advantage to utilize the best talent of the world to its greatest efficiency in such tasks.

THE attitude of certain elements in Shangtung toward Dr. C. T. Wang is to some extent in harmony with this general tendency to impede reconstructive efforts. The people of Shangtung would prefer a native of the province as Tupan of Tsingtao. But who in that province is there, who can more effectively organize the return of the

Japanese rights? Dr. C. T. Wang has had a wide experience with foreign municipal methods, having made a study of large cities during his visits to America and Europe. He is generally acknowledged as honest and patriotic. Thus far, the negotiations have been successful and nothing has occurred to indicate dishonesty among the Chinese commissioners or insincerity on the part of the Japanese. The objection to Dr. C. T. Wang arises not from his work but because of other factors which have no relation to it. These factors are not far to seek. The first objection is, as has been suggested, that he is not a native of Shangtung. The second, is that he is the leader of the so-called St. John's group in Chinese politics. This group is at present in power. Dr. W. W. Yen the Premier, being one of its most important members. It is also very unpopular, which is usually true of any group in power in Peking. It is unfortunate that these younger men, mostly American returned students, do not limit their activities to reconstructive work and leave the politics to the Mandarins, who know no better.

THE *SHANGHAI GAZETTE* published in English by Chinese interests in its issue of July 27, under the heading of "The Great Illusion" referred feelingly to the criticisms of conditions in China which have been appearing in the foreign press. After referring at considerable length to the serious political and economic situation that exists in Europe, the editor says:

> "Can anybody say what is the reason of the misery that ails Europe? Politically, economically, socially, Europe is in a far worse condition than any other part of the terrestrial globe, and her governors are still groping in the dark for a solution of the problems confronting them. . . . . In these parts we have very little criticism in the press concerning European affairs but a great deal concerning China. The condition of the latter is certainly not enviable but it is at any rate not so deplorable as that of Europe. While the Youth of Europe seems to have been stunned by the war and has become inarticulate, Young China is ever making its voice heard. That is a great thing in any country, for without Youth and the ideals of Youth to urge on the wheels of progress stagnation will overtake any country."

THE *Shanghai Gazette* is right in its contention that conditions in China are no worse than conditions existing in Europe. As a matter of fact China is about a hundred percent ahead of Europe, for the simple reason that China is potentially solvent if she can ever get her political house organized. Many of the countries of Europe are so seriously involved as a result of the European war that it will require a half century for them to get on their feet and knowing this we can appreciate the Chinese feeling of resentment at European criticism of conditions in China. Since, however there has also been considerable criticism of conditions in China in the American press, we feel that something should be said on this score from the American standpoint. There is now and always has been a distinct difference between the American and European attitude toward China. The American attitude is expressed in the statement that the United States desires China to develop and become a strong nation. If the American people could, through the exercise of some superhuman power, put China on her feet and start her out as a happy going concern, they undoubtedly would take that action forthwith. The typical European (and Japanese as well) attitude toward China is quite different and has often been expressed in the statement that they desire to see China remain weak but not too weak to pay her debts. And this for the reason that a unified strong China would play havoc with many entrenched imperialistic interests maintained in this part of the world through sheer force alone. American criticism of conditions in China today are not based upon unfriendliness, but entirely upon disappointment and sorrow that China has not been able to take advantage of the opportunities which came to her unasked because of the breakdown of Europe. The increased value of silver alone gave China an opportunity to liquidate her entire foreign indebtedness had China's political leaders not been engrossed in internal quarrels and a desire for self-enrichment. Two of China's chief aggressors, Germany and Russia were eliminated by the European war, but instead of taking advantage of this, China proceeded to encourage others to increase their holdings. The Washington Conference gave China still another opportunity to take her rightful place in the family of nations, but conditions in the country have steadily become worse. By eliminating many of the worst forms of aggression that have held China back and prevented her unification, the Washington Conference gave China a new birth of freedom. America expected China to immediately rise to her new responsibilities and, had she done so, there would have been no question of further American assistance. Criticism of China now appearing in the American press is based entirely upon disappointment that China's political and business leaders have not been able to realize their great opportunity.

ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE of the *Review* appears an article by Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce at Washington, on the subject of "America's Relationship with the Problem of Russia." We hope that this article will be widely read in China for the reason that many of the points which Mr. Hoover makes apply equally well to America's relationship with the Republic of China. The following paragraph from Mr. Hoover's article is especially significant in this connection:

> "Our relationship to this problem (Russia) must be predicated upon one basis only, and that is what will bring real assistance to the Russian people in this time of their greatest need. We could base help upon sentiment, which is charity. At best, it is but a temporary expedient. We are providing charity in Russia today in a measure ten times all the rest of the world and we are saving the lives of ten millions of their people. The solution cannot be found in charity, for, unless productivity is restored, charity will be overwhelmed. Real and lasting help must be based upon cold economics or it will bring no real reconstruction or relief to Russia."

THERE is no question but what the situation now existing in Russia is having an influence upon China. Because of the wide distribution of property in China, this country has always been considered safe from bolshevism, but, regardless of the name, unquestionably there is some mysterious influence at work that is causing the political and economic institutions of China to break down. In describing the revolution in Russia, Mr. Hoover says: "But the swing of the pendulum under the impulse of the old store of suffering did not stop

half-way but swung to a frenzy of destruction that has brought their economic system to ruin." When China became a republic a dozen years ago the change was in name only and conditions that made the old Chinese Empire intolerable have continued to the present. Officials who functioned under the empire have continued to function under the republic and their methods have been the same. The idea that public office provided a license for public graft and plunder still exists and the practice of these ideas has finally reduced China to a situation from which she apparently cannot save herself. China has a central government today that is unrecognized a dozen miles from the President's palace. The provinces have become independent and their military officials are seizing all the revenue in sight. The Peking government because of foreign influence has been able to hang on to the revenues derived from salt and customs, but due to developments of the last few weeks, the provinces are now seizing most of the salt tax. Most of the revenues derived from the operation of the Chinese railways are also being seized by the provincial military officials with the exception of that portion which is held by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The continued foreign recognition of a group of officials in Peking as the government of the Republic of China provides a curious phase of international diplomacy and frankly we wonder how much longer the American Government will continue the fiction. We base this statement entirely upon the precedent provided in America's relationship with Russia and Mexico, both of which have been made reasonably clear by Mr. Hoover's article in the *Review* this week and by the statements of Secretary of State Hughes which appeared in our columns last week.

Harding's Dismissal of Fleming Charges Wins Universal Favor*

THAT President Harding's action in dismissing all charges as completely unfounded which were brought against Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, by W. S. Fleming, a Shanghai lawyer, has won universal approval throughout the Far East is shown in the press comment since Judge Lobingier's return to his duties. As a matter of fact, a close survey of the entire press of the Far East, has disclosed a striking unanimity of editorial opinion to the effect that President Harding acted wisely in dismissing the charges and instructing Judge Lobingier to return to his post. The Executive Order and President Harding's letter to Judge Lobingier conveying same follow:

Executive Order

Dismissing the charges preferred by W. S. Fleming against the Judge of the United States Court for China.

A full investigation of the charges preferred by W. S. Fleming against the Judge of the United States Court for China having been made are determined to be unfounded and are, therefore, dismissed.

The judge of the court is hereby directed to return to his post of official duty at the earliest practicable moment.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING

The White House, June 23, 1922.

The above was transmitted in a letter reading as follows:

The White House, Washington, June 23, 1922.

My dear Judge Lobingier:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Executive Order which disposes of the charges preferred against you as Judge of the United States Court for China. The record of the conclusion is filed with the Department of Justice. I trust you will make the earliest possible arrangements for your return to your post of duty and resume the sessions of the court. I should not be satisfied in sending you this notice if I did not say that in investigating the matter I have invited the fullest co-operation of the Department of Justice, and the decision is in accord with the views of that Department as I think to be becoming in view of its participation in the investigation.

I wish for you a safe return and a record of progress in the courts which will cure as far as possible the delay incident to the filing of the charges and the inevitable delay in reaching the decision which the enclosed Order conveys.

Very truly yours.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING

Hon. CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,

Washington, D. C.

The Japan Advertiser

The foregoing is reprinted from the daily press as a matter of record, owing to the peculiar interest manifested by all nationalities in the Far East in the just settlement of this case by President Harding. The *Japan Advertiser* the American daily published in Tokyo in its issue of July 21 devoted several columns to a review of the entire case and a full column of editorial comment. The review of the case which is too long for reproduction here opens with the following paragraph:

"In 1920 Mr. W. S. Fleming, who was a practising attorney before the United States Court at Shanghai, had a number of cases in which he was unsuccessful. Of five cases in which he was probably most interested, only one was appealed and the judgment in that case, (Steele against the American Trading Co.) was affirmed. In the other cases notices of appeal were filed but appeals were never perfected. However. Mr. Fleming took the adverse decision of the court as a personal matter and in submitting one of the cases he stated to a client, according to the client's testimony in Washington, that "if Boulon (the defendant) is not convicted, I shall go after the judge."

The editorial in the same issue of the Advertiser, which was headed, "The U. S. Court for China," reads as follows in its opening paragraph:

"The outcome of the charges brought by Mr. W. S. Fleming against the United States Court for China and its officials must be gratifying to the American Communities of the Far East. The entire vindication of Judge Lobingier and President Harding's dismissal of the charges as baseless after full investigation by the Department of Justice, preclude any possibility of a cloud on the reputation of the American Court, and also remove from the realm of controversy an affair which has divided the American community of Shanghai for over a year, and the effects of which have been felt throughout the foreign communities of China. The President of the United States, the Attorney-General and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals have spoken in a decisive manner that leaves no room for further doubt. The considerable section of foreign opinion in China and Japan that has sided with Mr. Fleming until now must admit that confidence was misplaced, and must regret the harm to American interests which has resulted from what can only be termed the irresponsible and vindictive action of a man who thought too much of his personal animosities and too little of the reputation and interests of his country in China."

The remainder of the editorial dea's with the embarrassment to American interests generally throughout the Far East that resulted from Mr. Fleming's accusations and concludes as follows:

"Judge Lobingier is the third justice to preside over the United States Court at Shanghai and also the third to suffer from attacks like that made by Mr. Fleming. The almost incalculable damage wrought by the irresponsible accusations of what must be put down to personal animus forms a convincing argument in favor of further protection of federal judges in such an exposed post as Shanghai, where the administration and practice of law is surrounded by dangers beyond the average; and where the cost of investigation in money and time—to say nothing of the delays caused by stopping the judicial machinery in China for long periods—is such that only the most strongly substantiated charges should be made the subject for presidential investigation."

**The official decision of the California Court of Appeals on the contempt case of W. S. Fleming, appears on Page 399 of this issue of the Weekly Review.*

The China Press

The *China Press*, the American edited newspaper in Shanghai, after expressing gratitude at Judge Lobingier's return, remarks upon the Judge's record in never having had a case reversed by the Court of Appeals. The editorial follows:

"THE warm welcome accorded Judge Lobingier on his return to China marks the community's attitude toward his administration of the United States Court. Seldom has an official had more reason to feel gratified at the support he has received. An uninterrupted record of affirmances by the Court of Appeals has now been followed by proceedings in which first the Department of Justice and then the President of the United States have placed the seal of approval upon his work. And this result was brought about in part by the unqualified support given him by the representative American organisations in China.

"That this support would not have been given without justifying merit goes without saying. Judge Lobingier has already served more than twice as long as both of his predecessors combined and his accumulating experience is a growing asset which should prove more valuable to the court with every passing year. His recent publication of "Extraterritorial Cases" and his authorship of the article on "Extraterritoriality" in Corpus Juris disclose him as a foremost authority in that peculiar field of jurisprudence in which the court mainly functions. All in all Judge Lobingier's usefulness in the court should be greater than ever and there is reason to hope that the difficulties under which that tribunal has labored belong to the past.

"The Judge faces a formidable task in clearing a docket which has been accumulating for almost a year not only in Shanghai but in the three other regular places of session. By commencing the day following his return and by preparing to hold sessions continuously during China's period of torrid heat, Judge Lobingier is carrying out the spirit of the President's instructions and in the working out of his difficult problem he will have the continued support and sympathetic co-operation of all patriotic Americans."

The Manila Times

That the comment from the American press in the Far East is not confined to China and Japan is shown by the following extract from the *Manila Times* of June 25. This is of especial interest because of the fact that Judge Lobingier served as a federal judge in the Philippine Islands for a period of ten years before his appointment to the U. S. Court for China. The extract from the *Times'* editorial follows:

"The news that Judge Lobingier of the United States Court at Shanghai has been exonerated of the charges brought against him, will gratify the Judge's friends in the Philippines. Not only have the interests, of Americans and Chinese suffered because of the nine-month dead-lock, due to the accumulation of litigations involving large sums of money, and not only has the prestige of the United States in China suffered because of the Court scandal, but the United States endangered its treaty rights in China by so long delaying settlement of the difficulty."

The remainder of the above editorial from the American paper in Manila deals with the extraterritorial phases of the Court controversy and in this connection the comment of the *Shanghai Gazette* is of particular interest due to the fact that this paper although printed in the English language is entirely owned and edited by the Chinese. Under the heading, "The Vindication of Judge Lobingier," the editor of the *Gazette* wrote:

The Shanghai Gazette

"The return of Judge Lobingier to Shanghai and his re-appearance this morning in the United States Court for China will be hailed with undisguised satisfaction and relief by all right-thinking people in Shanghai. His vindication, complete and uneqivocal, by the authorities at Washington is not in our view so much a personal triumph for Judge Lobingier though that it is unquestionably also, but a vindication of the honour and purity of the United States Court in China, over which the Judge presides. It is the Majesty of the Law which has been vindicated and the administration of justice which had been impugned and which has been upheld. And Americans residing all over China have good reason to be profoundly thankful that after the investigations of the charges preferred against the Judge of the U. S. Court, he has been completely exonerated. Had it been otherwise, had the vague and tendencious reports which have been in circulation during the past year been substantiated, the result would have been disastrous for America's prestige and for the American Administration of Justice in a country and among a people who had learnt to place unquestioning confidence and trust in the purity of the Court over which Judge Lobingier has presided with high distinction and with such general satisfaction.

"Americans in China may hardly realise the fact, but we say with deliberation, and with a feeling of responsibility in the use of words, that Judge Lobingier is the greatest individual asset of the American Republic in China.

"It is no meaningless or perfunctory tribute to Judge Lobingier and his Court that, in the eyes of Chinese, there is no other Court of Justice in China to which they would go with such unreserved and unquestioning faith when circumstances which involve litigation arise. Whether decision be against or for them, the Chinese have implicit confidence that their cases have been given fair and impartial hearing and that the Judge's decision was reached after carefully weighing the evidence submitted to the Court.

"The Court Judgements of "Lobingier J." are in the true line of succession of those of the great Judges who have raised the Anglo-American system of law and equity to the high plane which it occupies to-day. To many Chinese, Judge Lobingier personifies in himself the finest traditions of that system built up under conditions of democratic government, in which only the people's law and the people's constitution are supreme."

The Japan Advertiser in its comment on the Fleming charges made the statement that additional safeguards are needed to protect the Judge of the U. S. Court for China against the "actions of disgruntled litigants." For this reason it is of interest to know that a bill has been introduced in Congress which will give this protection. This bill provides that the Court shall be placed under the direct administration of the Department of Justice at Washington as is the case with the other federal courts of the United States. Up to the present the custom has been for the U.S. Court officials to report to the Department of State, although this custom has no legal basis. In connection with this phase of this discussion the following comment from the *North China Daily News*, the official British newspaper in China is especially pertinent:

North-China Daily News

"Many friends will be glad to welcome back Judge Lobingier and to congratulate him on the successful ending of his long stay at home. President Harding deserves warm commendation for the clear cut and decisive manner in which he has disposed of the attack on the United States Court officials. The charges are "dismissed" after "a full investigation" because they have been "determined to be unfounded." There is nothing unequivocal or obscure in this pronouncement. As the President says, the order "disposes of the charges," wipes off the slate completely and leaves nothing further to be said about them. The result was expected but a half-hearted announcement of it would have been unfortunate. By leaving no doubt as to his conclusions the President has settled the matter for all time and in a way which will be accepted by all right-minded people, whether Americans or not. Mr. Harding is, we believe, the first President to take seriously his official responsiblity to the Court. His predecessors have left it entirely to the State Department and to that lapse of duty most of the Court's troubles have been due. For it is whispered that the State Department is not interested in Courts and has no facilities for handling them. Its personnel includes no real lawyers and the affairs of the Court have too often been neglected entirely or left to minor law clerks who have had no practical experience in any Court. But in this instance the President has "invited the fullest co-operation of the Department of Justice." This, and the fact that he has filed "the record of the conclusion" with that department, indicates a change of policy. For the President need only continue to act as he has in this instance to effect such a change. There is no law or executive order which connects the Court in any way with the State Department. Altogether the President's order is a statesmanlike document whose significance becomes more apparent the oftener it is read. It terminates an episode which should never have been precipitated but which, in the way he has handled it, may produce lasting good."

The foregoing is a complete summary of all of the editorial comment on the case that has appeared in the daily newspapers of the the Far East to date.

There has been considerable comment in the press of the United States, most of which has been along the lines of the foregoing but limits of space prevent reprinting. The following which appeared in the *Washington Star* under the heading of "President Backs Judge Who Jailed Attorney," may be accepted as typical:

The Washington Star

"The action of Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States court for China in committing W. S. Fleming, a Shanghai lawyer, for contempt in presenting and reading in open court an affidavit which the court of appeals, to which the case had afterward been taken, declared to be "scandalous, insulting and contemptuous, tending to obstruct the due administration of justice," has been sustained by President Harding, and the judge has been thoroughly vindicated both by the President and Attorney General Daugherty, to whom Fleming's complaint was referred.

"After commitment Fleming was released on bail, on condition that he would take his case to the court of appeals, with the result that that tribunal affirmed Judge Lobingier's sentence in every particular.

"The other members of the bar in China supported the judge, as did also the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China, as well as the leading citizens, including Chief Justice Wang of the Chinese supreme court, it is stated.

"Next October Judge Lobingier will have completed twenty years of judicial service. Beginning in 1902 as a member of the Nebraska supreme court commission, he was appointed judge of the court of first instance in the Philippines under President Roosevelt in 1904, and served there ten years. In 1914 he was transferred to China by President Wilson, and his record there is one of constructive achievement. Although in his ninth year of service there, none of his decisions has ever been reversed by the court of appeals, and he is the only one of the China court judges of which this can be said.

"Before going on the bench Judge Lobingier was a practitioner in Omaha and a law school professor. He is the author of a number of well known legal works and is a vice-president of the American Bar Association. The judge has appeared before Washington audiences and lectured at various universities, including the American University of this city.

Lloyd's Weekly

Although sufficient time has not yet elapsed for a discussion of the outcome of the Fleming charges in the periodical press of the Far East, there has been some comment especially in Shanghai which we reproduce here in order that this may present a complete record. The first is from *Lloyd's Weekly*, a British publication in Shanghai, the editor of which writes as follows:

His Honour Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier.

Sir,—Corroboration will soon be forthcoming that you are once more turning your eyes to the Orient, and will again dispense justice to rich and poor in the U. S. Court for China. You offered battle to your detractors, and on their own ground defeated them disastrously. For a long time the little coterie should hide their diminished heads, accept defeat with the knowledge that you established your character many years ago, and it cannot be easily assailed by pestiferous pigmies. The years you have spent in the East have but added to our deserved appreciation of your erudition, your devotion to duty, your unbought sense of justice. Washington knew it, and the American authorities have shown once more that you stand as high in their estimation to-day as you do with the *thinking* communities in the Far East. A warm welcome awaits you on your return—Americans and Britishers will extend you cordial greetings, and hearty congratulation on the vindication of your character as a Judge and a gentleman. . . . —Your hand! The call of the East—and the call of duty—brought you once again to us. One of our most gifted citizens, we welcome you. At all times I regard you, in the words of Marc Antony, as "an honourable man," and the passing years but increase the faith that is in me and deepens my appreciation of your abilities. American communities in the East have too few men of your stamp and standard. Again welcome!"

China Observer

The *China Observer*, the official Italian publication in Shanghai, also commented on the return of Judge Lobingier and at the same time emphasized the need for additional safeguards to protect the U. S. Judge against the character of attacks from which the present incumbent as well as his two predecessors have suffered. The following appeared in the *Observer* for June 24:

"The definite news received during the week that Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, would be returning to Shanghai next month, fully vindicated after a searching examination at Washington, of the charges brought by Mr. W. S. Fleming of the Shanghai Bar, merely confirmed intimations which had been received several months earlier. The result is just what all who knew the Judge had expected right along, and the only surprising thing about the matter is that it should have taken the authorities at Washington so long a time to come to a conclusion. That the principal U. S. Court in China could be without a Judge for almost a year certainly indicates that the American judicial machinery in China needs radical amendment—a fact which we have no doubt that Judge Lobingier himself impressed on the authorities at Washington during his long stay there."

And to it all is added as a fitting finale the following comment from our own columns which appeared in the *Review* of last week;

The Weekly Review

"The return of Judge Charles S. Lobingier will be welcomed by all Americans jealous of the good name of the United States in China. President Harding has established the precedent that a losing lawyer or a losing client cannot impeach a judge or imperil the dignity of the Court. Judge Lobingier has been subjected to an unfortunate temporary interruption of a brilliant career here and the American community has been subjected to internal strife and ridicule from without. *Finis* should now be written to the incident and the American community resume the normal condition of a fairly happy family."

America's Relationship with the Problem of Russia

BY HERBERT HOOVER

Secretary of Commerce of the United States

(*From the Economic World, New York.*)

I HAVE been asked to say something upon the situation in Russia. It is indeed one with which every sympathetic person must feel great concern. A great nation is suffering agonies that the world has not known since the dark ages. The overthrow of the old régime, with its centuries of misgovernment, met a great response in sympathy from our people. But the swing of the pendulum under the impulse of the old store of suffering did not stop half-way but swung to a frenzy of destruction that has brought their economic system to ruin. Even outside the drought-stricken area, the Russian people are slowly dying. They are being destroyed from inside of Russia, not outside. For they die from the destruction of productivity. The people are sick with war and terror; their hope of relief is in evolution, not in revolution. Today, the social pendulum is swinging back. Communism has been abandoned for a cross-breed of Individualism and milder, but equally unworkable, forms of Socialism. Nor must Communism or Socialism be confused with the Russian people; for today the adherents to those beliefs in Russia have diminished to a very small minority. But whether the adherents are small or large, Russia must work out her own political and economic system.

Our relationship to this problem must be predicated upon one basis only, and that is what will bring real assistance to the Russian people in this time of their greatest need. We could base help upon sentiment, which is charity. At best, it is but

a temporary expedient. We are providing charity in Russia today in a measure ten times all the rest of the world and we are saving the lives of ten millions of their people. The solution cannot be found in charity, for unless productivity is restored charity will be overwhelmed. Real and lasting help must be based upon cold economics or it will bring no real reconstruction or relief to Russia.

This is no time to discuss the responsibilities for this great catastrophe, except in one minor particular. Some officials in Russia and their followers in the United States seek to blame the responsibility for this situation upon America. The point where we are supposed to have incurred this responsibility was in the continuation of the blockade after the war was won. This blockade, imposed as a war measure against the co-operation of Russia with Germany, was continued for a year after peace. I, myself, was one of those who strongly advocated that this should not be done, because I felt that whatever goods could filter to Russia would relieve just that much individual misery, and that it would be well for the world to lift the curtain on this experiment in economics. We know now however, that it would not have made one jot of economic difference in the real situation of the Russian people, had the blockade never been imposed. The economic losses of Russia were from within and not from without, for local production was being destroyed in this social experiment; there were no commodities for exchange even if exchange had been permitted. This is, indeed, now demonstrated to have been truly the case, because the blockade was removed two years ago. During the last two years there has been no ban on any merchant's sending in his goods, or any investor's lending his savings for the development of industry, if he felt so inclined. No practical advantage has been taken of this situation and the productivity and industrial machinery of Russia have continued to degenerate steadily until this day. The proof that access to Russia alone was not the solution is evident; for, if we subtract the goods that have been moved into Russia by the charity of America and the two or three hundred million dollars of goods imported with the old gold reserve, the supplies moving in the course of normal trade have been pitiable, and the people were starving even before the drought. The export of goods from Russia for 1921 was less than $10,000,000 in value, as compared with $700,000,000 before the war.

It seems to be believed by some people that if we would go one step further in relations and establish in Washington a Soviet Ambassador, then goods would begin to flow—but goods do not move in an economic vacuum. More political officials will not solve this issue; it requires the restoration of the dynamic forces of productivity and the establishment of security for investment. The foundation of these things must be laid in Russia; it cannot arise in the United States.

Some Russian officials have held out promises of great advantage to us if we would re-establish ambassadors and would come to her economic assistance. It is a constantly reiterated statement that here is a vast field for the sale of American goods, for the employment of millions of American workmen and for large profits to those straw men called capitalists. These statements have the same degree of inflation as the Bolshevik ruble, which now stands 4,000,000 to the gold dollar.

When Russia was running full blast previous to the war, she took 1 percent of the exports of the United States—which, when reduced to terms of the working time of our workmen and farmers, means roughly the employment of, say, 30,000 Americans. We are not, therefore, nor ever shall be dependent upon Russia for the physical welfare of our people.

If America is to consider financial assistance to Russia on any basis except charity, we must examine the whole problem from a practical point of view. Two solemn facts are outstanding.

The first is that Russia is bankrupt. She has no productivity; her factories and mines, even where founded on Russian raw material and repairs, are producing but from 2 to 25 percent; her railways are transporting less than 7 percent of their pre-war capacity; her agricultural production is below her own needs, instead of the great normal surplus; she has eaten up her entire fat, and can for a long time have nothing to exchange for the services of our workmen or the savings of our investors. Therefore, if we would supply work, capital and talent to the reconstruction of productivity in Russia, they must be given upon credit or upon charity.

Second, when our people are called upon to place their savings in such investments, they will be likely to ask for security for repayment and evidence that there will be a return to productivity in order that payment may be made. We arrive at once at the primary consideration of those economic essentials that will make productivity possible and that will give security to investment.

Our government stated these standards one year ago as follows: "No lasting good can result, so long as the present causes of progressive impoverishment continue to operate. It is only in the productivity of Russia that there is any hope for the Russian people, and it is idle to expect resumption of trade until the economic bases of production are securely established. Production is conditioned upon the safety of life, the recognition by firm guarantees of private property, the sanctity of contract, and the rights of free labor."

This statement sets no moral or political standards; it is but the hard, cold, economic fact. It was made in a spirit of sympathy and of interest in the practical welfare of the Russian people. Since this statement Russia has made some progress toward these primary essentials. But the fatal difficulty is that under even the present somewhat modified system both security and promise of productivity are insufficiently certain; and this certainty has to be made clear, not to the American government, which is not a money lender, nor to the American banker who is but a broker, but to the American investor whose savings are at stake and to the American merchant whose goods are to be contracted for.

Unless the confidence of these merchants and investors can be secured there will be no credits extended other than the minor sums of the greedy speculator. Our citizens, in considering these things, naturally raise the question of the treatment of our fellow countrymen who have already invested their savings in Russia, not alone because of any solicitude for the comparatively small amount of such investment but because their treatment will be the index of confidence to others, and, far beyond this, because there lies here a principle to which the American people must needs give heed, for that principle lies at the root of the whole basis of international commerce. This principle is that unless foreign merchants and investors may enjoy property and security of contract under the terms of the institutions by which they acquired them, or, alternatively, receive compensation for the loss of them, then the whole fabric of international trade and commerce will disappear and the world will go up in chaos. It is impossible to conceive commerce between nations

that is not founded upon the right of property and upon the sanctity of contract. A century ago nations were nearly enough self-supporting to withstand such a shock. The world has now grown into absolute interdependence. The very life of a people depends upon the movement of commodities and goods from one nation to another. Property rights are not a fetish; they are an instrument of industry and commerce, and they are as indispensable as ships. Unless there can be an assurance of the security of these rights of foreigners there can be no processes of exchange in goods or investment of savings. There is no enforcement of property rights and contract between nations unless we are to force the test of war, which America has always refused to do. Our only course is to decline relationships until these things are maintained. Upon confidence in the good faith in those principles among nations rests the whole fabric of international life.

These are not academic theories. They are questions which affect the life and death of millions of people outside of Russia who are dependent upon international commerce for their daily bread. They are the economic foundations of relations that must be established with Russia, for they alone will make for her real reconstruction and the salvation of her people. All else is beside the point—except charity, which in the nature of things must be temporary.

In the meantime, while Russia slowly swings toward the standards that we believe are vital to her recovery and to the point where it is possible to undertake her rebuilding, America has not been remiss. Before the next harvest the American Relief Administration, under my direction, will have expended more than fifty million dollars in American charity on the saving of Russian people from starvation and in providing seed for the next harvest. This operation will perhaps do more than save ten millions of humanity from death; it will, through this act of charity, have saved the soul of the Russian people from an abyss of despair too terrible for human expression. It is the visible evidence of the sympathy of the American people and of our desire to help.

To those Russian officials who have this last week reminded us that our government in its relations to Russia is dominated by horrible trusts who would recover their property, it may be pointed out that the sums we are spending on charity before the next harvest will probably exceed the whole value of American property in Russia, and, incidentally, will be many times as much as the charitable contributions of all the rest of the world together. But charity, great as is the idealism that America pours forth, is not a solution.

United States Policy in China

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IV

(*Continued from July 22 issue*)

The end of the Boxer Incident found the Powers in thorough disagreement. Russia was seeking to strengthen her position in Manchuria and North China. Muravieff, the conqueror of the Amur, had long before this hyphenated his name into Muravieff-Amursky and some wags are said to have jestingly called his son, Muravieff-Pekingsky—prematurely, however. Germany was seeking for a military display all the time. New in the counsels of the great Powers, having only a reputation of thirty years behind her, she aimed to show her force and power as the leader of the military expedition, which it must not be forgotten was accorded to her only because of the murder of her Minister. France was closely bound to Russian diplomacy and Great Britain was engaged in other parts of the world.

It fell to the lot of the United States to counsel moderation. In three directions particularly was the United States active in preventing China from paying too dearly for the insanity of the Boxer incident. First in the matter of punishment, the United States was particularly anxious that the Chinese government should determine the method; secondly, the United States wanted an end to foreign occupation as soon as possible; and finally the United States desired that the indemnity should be within China's power to pay.

Moderation was made part of the American policy toward China and has been summarized by President Theodore Roosevelt as follows;

> During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the Empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order, and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all.

With regard to punishment the attitude of the American government was that the culprits should be punished, that lives had been lost, property destroyed and the friendly relations of nations impaired through their misconduct. But the method of punishment should be left to the Chinese government. Capital punishment on a large scale was particularly repugnant to the United States. The attitude of the American government is probably most clearly indicated in the reply of Mr. Hay to Mr. Conger with reference to the remitting of the punishment of Manchu princes from capital punishment to exile:

> The decree is not thought by the President to be unsatisfactory. Three of the principal culprits are already dead. By the decree several of high rank are to be put to death; two of the highest rank are to be degraded and exiled, and all the rest to be severely punished. The President entertains the opinion that, with the fulfillment of these sentences, and considering the material chastisement already inflicted upon the Chinese and their cities, the question of punishment should be regarded by the powers as closed, and other matters taken up.

More clearly perhaps this attitude is set forth in Mr. Rockhill's report which discusses this question as follows:

> As regards the punishment of the responsible authors and actual perpetrators of the anti-foreign outrages, the government of the United States, while insisting that all such should be held to the utmost accountability, declined to determine in every case the nature of the punishment to be inflicted, and maintained that the Chinese government itself should in all cases carry them out.
>
> As soon as the chief culprits had been punished, considering the terrible losses in life

and property sustained by China, not only through the Boxers and their adherents, but by the destruction of Tientsin, Peking, and the military occupation of a large portion of the Province of Chih-li, the United States threw the weight of its influence on the side of moderation and the prevention of further bloodshed. To this it was mainly due that the long lists of proscription, which had been prepared by the representatives of the powers, of Chinese in the provinces charged with participation in the massacres or riots, were repeatedly revised before presentation to the Chinese government. The demands for capital punishment were finally reduced from ten to four and many names erroneously or on insufficient evidence placed on the lists were removed, or lighter forms of punishment asked for numbers of those left on them.

With regard to prolonged occupation of China, the same report stated:

> While seeking with the other powers the best means to prevent the recurrence of such troubles and to guard the future American residents in Peking from such dangers as they have passed through, the United States did not lend its support to any plan which contemplated either the prolonged occupation by foreign troops of any portions or points in China or the erection of an international fort in the city of Peking from which to carry on friendly relations with the Chinese government. Our policy has always been in favor of a strong, independent, and responsible Chinese government, which can and will be held accountable for the maintenance of order and the protection of our citizens and their rights, under the treaties. Throughout the negotiations we strictly adhered to this just principle, with results which have proved beneficial to all.

The most important question is that of indemnity. Russia and Germany were seeking to weaken China permanently and were anxious to impose upon China an impossible indemnity. It is interesting at this point to indicate foreign interests in China in terms of population and firms. The largest foreign population at the time was the British, whose interests were twice as large as the foreign nation with the next largest, Japan. The census of foreigners and foreign firms in China during 1899, the year previous to the Boxer troubles, gives the following figures:

	Firms	*Residents*
All foreign nations	*933*	*17,193*
British	401	5,562
Japanese	195	2,440
American	70	2,335
French	76	1,183
German	115	1,134
Russian	19	1,621
Italian	9	124
Austro-Hungarian	5	90
Belgian	9	234

America and Russia, during the difficulties which attended the negotiations with regard to the indemnity, were ready to submit the question to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. The President of the United States favored, "the exaction of a lump sum, not beyond the limit of China to pay, to be hereafter equitably distributed among the interested powers."

President McKinley in his annual message for December 1900 discussed the question of indemnity along these lines in the following words:

> The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the Empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

Minister Rockhill in his report deals with the question:

> As regards the third point of the negotiations, the equitable indemnification of the various states for the losses and expenses incurred by them in China and in sending expeditionary forces to relieve the legations and foreign residents at Peking and restore order, and also the securing of indemnities to societies, companies, and individuals for their private losses through the anti-foreign riots, the government of the United States advocated that the sum total of these indemnities should not exceed a reasonable amount, well within the power of China to pay. After careful inquiry you have reached the conclusion that with her present resources and liabilities, China could not pay as indemnities to the powers more than two hundred millions of dollars, and that the exaction of any larger amount would not only entail permanent financial embarrassment on the country, but might possibly result in either international financial control or even loss of territory. The representative of the United States was instructed accordingly, and he was further told that in the opinion of our government the amount should be asked of China by the powers jointly, without detail or explanation, and afterwards divided among them according to their losses and disbursements. You also stated that every facility of payment should be accorded China, and that the debt should be paid by bonds issued at par and bearing 3 per cent interest and running for thirty or forty years.
>
> Though it became necessary, after protracted discussion in the conference, to accept the proposition of the other powers to demand of China the sum total of their losses and disbursements, reaching the enormous sum of $333,000,000, our insistence in pressing for a much lower sum, and the weight of the arguments adduced in favor of such a policy, resulted in closing the indemnities at the above lump sum, when they bid fair to go on swelling indefinitely. This, and the acceptance of your suggestion that the indemnities be paid in bonds issued at par and bearing a low rate of interest (4 per cent was finally agreed upon) and running for forty years, resulted in saving a vast sum for China, hastened the evacuation of the country by the expeditionary forces and the restoration of order and of normal relations with the Chinese government.

The final indemnity which China was forced to agree to was as follows:

PROTOCOL SETTLEMENT

	Amount Taels	*Percent of Whole*
Russia	130,371,120	29.0
Germany	90,070,515	20.0
France	70,878,240	15.75
Great Britain	50,620,545	11.25

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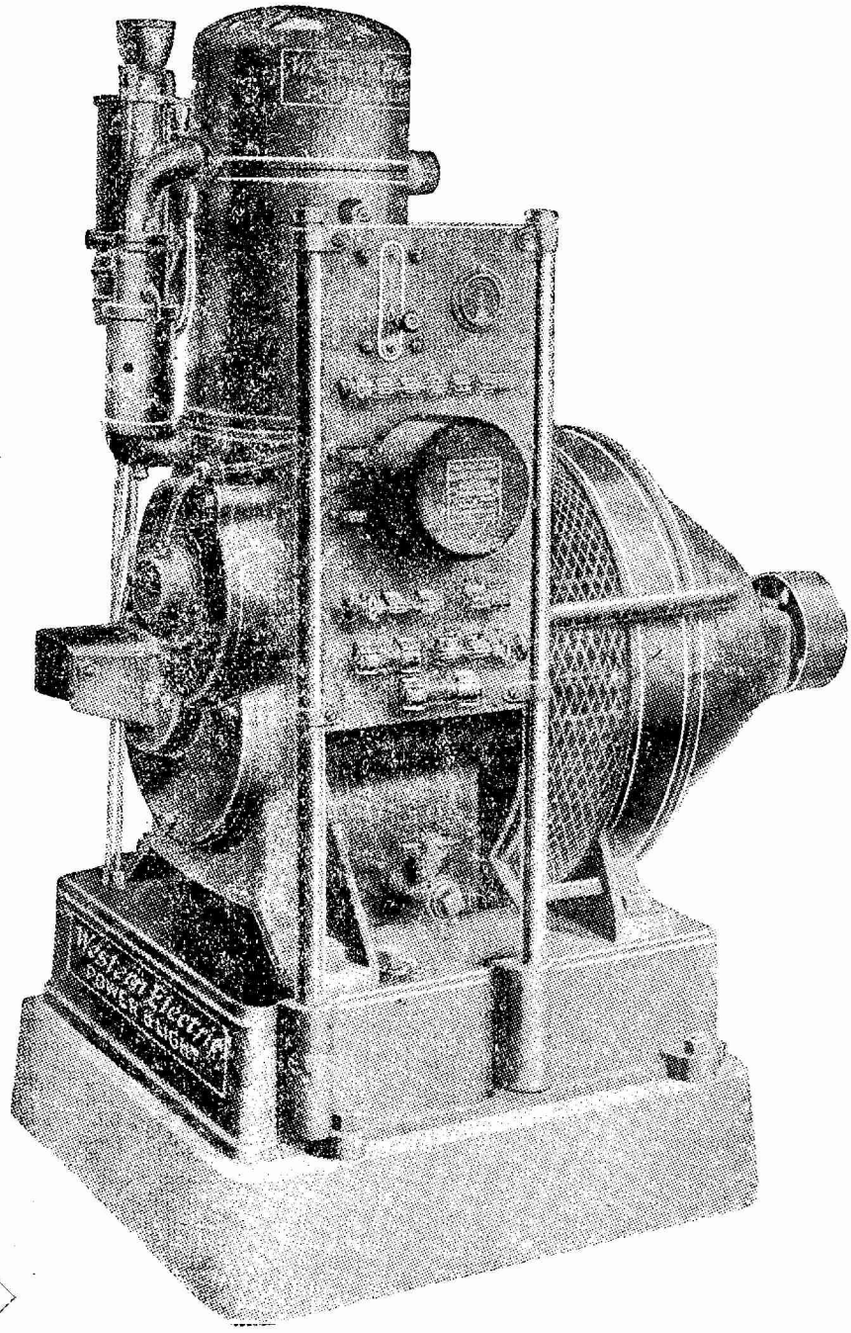

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U. S. America	32,939,055	7.3
Italy	26,617,005	5.9
Belgium	8,484,345	1.9
Austria-Hungary	4,003,920	0.9
Netherlands	782,100	0.2
Spain, Portugal, Sweden	227,565	0.1
Other claims	149,670	
Total	450,000,000	100.0

The exchange rate was settled for one Tael to equal

English, 3.0 shillings.
German, 3.055 marks.
Austro-Hungarian, 3.595 crowns.
American, 0.742 dollar.
French, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, 3.750 francs.
Japanese, 1.407 yen.
Netherlands, 1.796 florin.
Russian 2.412 gold rouble.

The United States from the outset regarded the indemnity as excessive. The policy of the government had been to return excessive indemnities. President Buchanan in 1860 discussing a Chinese indemnity said:

> The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-Tsin of the 18th June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last annual address, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable. Under this convention the sum of taels 500,000 equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage, import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai and Fuchau; and it was agreed, that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date. Debentures for this amount, to wit, 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau, were delivered, according to the terms of the convention, by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of $498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will, in equity, belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be especially interested?

With regard to this idemnity under Act of Congress of March 3, 1885, the sum of $453,400.90 was returned to China. Similarly in 1863 when the Straits of Shimonoseki were opened by joint action of France, Great Britain, Holland and the United States, an indemnity of $3,000,000 was exacted from Japan, to be shared equally by each of the nations concerned. The United States did not use the funds for twenty years, when, in 1883, the money was returned to Japan, as a "strong manifestation of the spirit of justice and equality," which permeated the American foreign policy.

In 1908, after all indemnities had been paid to American citizens and firms, etc., it was found that the amount paid by China to the United States was excessive, a Joint Resolution passed the Senate and the House of Representatives for the remission of a part of the indemnity:

> That the President is hereby authorized to a modification of the bond for twenty four million, four hundred and forty thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-one cents, dated December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six received from China pursuant to the protocol of September seventh, nineteen hundred and one, for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in China during the year nineteen hundred, so that the total payment to be made by China under the said bond shall be limited to the sum of thirteen million six hundred and fifty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents and interest at the stipulated rate of four per centum per annum, and that the remainder of the indemnity to which the United States is entitled under the said protocol and bond may be remitted as an act of friendship, such payments and remission to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just. . . . .

These funds, as is so well known, have been used for the education of Chinese students in America. The old policy of the United States, neither to give nor to receive tribute, had reached its highest and most altruistic expression. There can be no question but that the United States, in remitting the unused portion of the Boxer Indemnity under its control, and stipulating for the employment of it for educational purposes, performed an act of tremendous significance for the future development of China as a nation. There can be no question but that the Boxer Indemnity as a whole was excessive and that its imposition has in no small measure complicated and impeded China's progress toward modernity.

One word must be said here with regard to John Hay. His was the vision which served China so well in those days of darkness. His friend, Henry Adams, says of him:

> When Hay suddenly ignored European leadership, took the lead himself, rescued the legations and saved China, Adams looked on, as incredulous as Europe, though not quite so stupid.....Nothing so meteoric had ever been done in American diplomacy. On returning to Washington, January 30, 1901, he found most of the world as astonished as himself, but less stupid than usual. For the moment, indeed, the world had been struck dumb at seeing Hay put Europe aside and set the Washington government at the head of civilization so quietly that civilization submitted, by mere instinct of docility, to receive and obey his orders; but, after the first shock of silence, society felt the force of the stroke through its fineness, and burst into almost tumultuous applause. Instantly the diplomacy of the nineteenth century, with all

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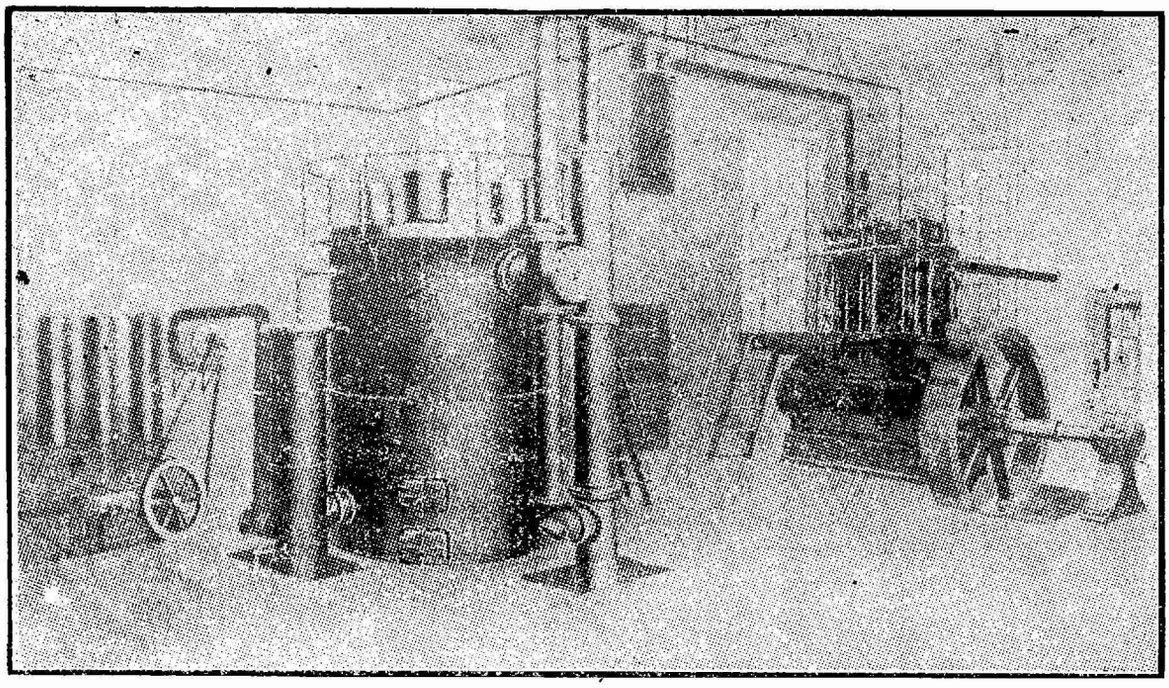

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its painful scuffles and struggles was forgotten, and the American blushed to be told of his submissions in the past. History broke in halves.

(*To be continued*)

Good-bye, Manchuria!

BY UPTON CLOSE

Wu Pei-fu won the war at Changhsintien, and lost it at Kaiping. He had an opportunity to retrieve his seeming mistake when Chang Tso-lin was at Chinhwangtao and two divisions of Wu's men were already at Chaoyang, from which place, in two days they could have struck to Chinchow and cut the railway behind the Fengtien army. Whether Wu's lack of action was due to the characteristic Chinese aversion to finishing a job, or to intention, or to pure cowardice, is a story not yet told, but not long to be delayed. But the observer in Manchuria today finds no escape from the conclusion that it has cost China her Three Eastern Provinces: unless, by any chance, the Three Eastern Provinces, as they have done before, should again capture China and amalgamation come about in that way. Peking will never again rule Mukden. Mukden may conceivably again rule Peking.

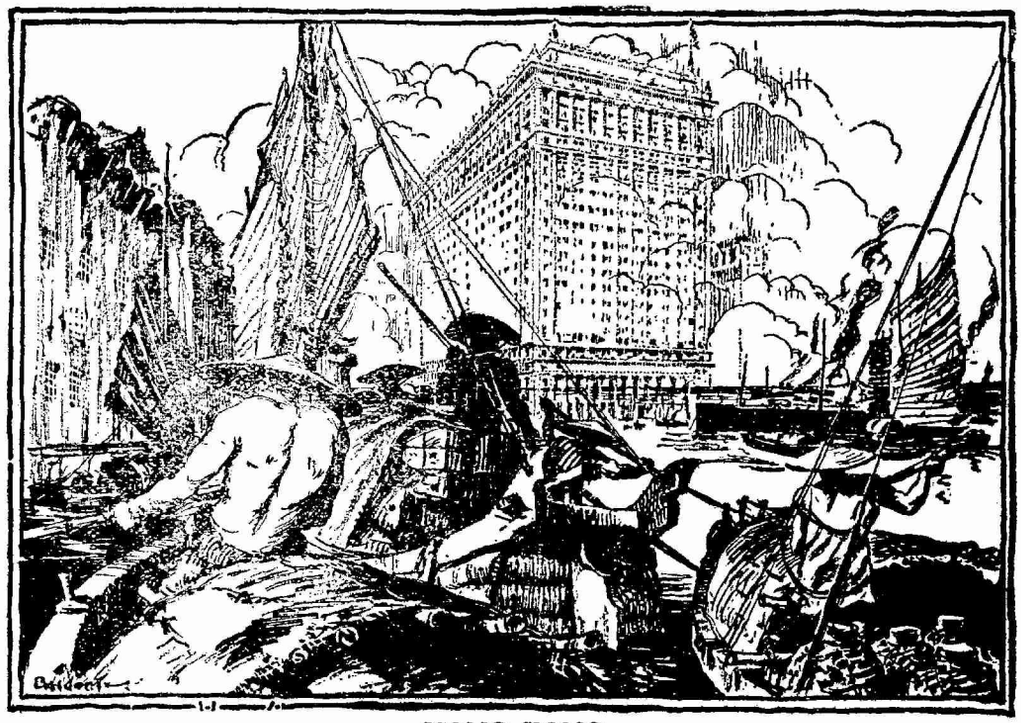
Behind the barrier which has been erected at the Great Wall since Chang Tso-lin invaded Chihli, exceedingly rapid developments have been taking place in the plan to alienate Manchuria, economically and politically, from Chinese control. Politically, these developments center upon the establishment of a group of autonomous provinces, under the suzerainty, for the time being, of Chang Tso-lin. Should a change of suzerains be desirable, such a change can be accomplished without excessive difficulty, and without endangering the principle of independence from Peking, now fully established, not only in Mukden, but in each of the three Manchurian provinces. This independence is not, according to the intentions and desires of the "powers behind," to be flaunted in the faces of the powers and of China. But it is to be maintained in fact, contemporaneously with the fiction of allegiance to some faction or other pretending to authority within the eighteen provinces. And it is to be protected by a large, well equipped and promptly-paid army now being swelled by recruitment and drilled by Russian, Japanese and German instructors.

A valuable by-product of this independence and this army is the encouragement given to obstreperous elements within the eighteen provinces proper. They can never attain unification while these elements have the recourse of support from the power north of the wall. Nor can the Peking government ever attain strength with the ugly threat in the north, hanging over its head like a sledge-hammer.

Economically, the developments inimical to Chinese sovereignty center upon the creation of one excellently-administered, closed-corporation railway system extending from the Great Wall to the Siberian wastes. Progress in the formation of this system has been and is startlingly rapid. The economic developments are even more important than the political. Their effect is more sure and more far-reaching. They are of course more complicated.

What has already happened in regard to the Chinese Eastern Road, and which is in the course of happening to the Peking-Mukden line north of Shanhaikwan, needs to be dealt with carefully and in detail, and will be taken up in the next discussion.

Peking, July 28, 1922.



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China's Unsecured Foreign Debts, $220,000,000; Domestic Obligations $300,000,000

According to a report of the recently organized Chinese Finance Commission the unsecured or inadequately secured obligations of the Chinese government are, foreign, $220,000,000; domestic, $300,000,000. The Chinese Finance Commission, which has been organized under the chairmanship of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, has been making a study of the financial situation for several weeks. The following are members of the commission:

Chairman.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo	(顧維鈞)	Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

Vice-Chairman.

Hsiang Hsiang-~~hsi~~	(項 驤)	Vice-Minister of Finance.
Yen Chu	(嚴 璩)	Vice-Minister of Finance.

Advisory council.

Chow Tze-Chi	(周自齊)	Ex-Premier.
Hsuing Hsi-Ling	(熊希齡)	Ex-Premier.
Sun Pao-Chi	(孫寶琦)	Director-General, Customs Administration.
Wang Ke-Ming	(王克敏)	Governor, Bank of China.
Wu Kwang-Chien	(伍光建)	Former Adviser to the Ministry of Finance.

Members of the Commission.

Shen Jui-Lin	(沈瑞麟)	Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Sun Tan-~~Lin~~	(孫丹林)	Vice-Minister of Interior.
Lao Chi-Chang	(勞之常)	Vice-Minister of Communications,
Chao Chen-Nien	(趙榛年)	Assistant Director, Bureau of Audit.
Sir Francis Aglen	(安格聯)	Inspector-General, Chinese Maritime Customs.
G. Padoux	(寶 道)	Adviser to the Bureau of Audit
Li Ching-Min	(李景銘)	Director, Bureau of Stamp Tax.
Chia Shih-Yi	(賈士毅)	Superintendent of Customs, Chinkiang.
Chien Ing-Ching	(錢應清)	Departmental Chief, Bureau of Currency Reform.
Chang Chia-Ao	(張嘉璈)	Deputy Governor, Bank of China.
Dr. Yen Teh-Ching	(顏德慶)	Councillor of Ministry of Communications.
Chen Han-Ti	(陳漢第)	Former Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.
Chow Tso-Min	(周作民)	President, Kincheng Bank.
Taoyu Clearence Sun	(孫多鈺)	President, Chung Foo Union Bank.
Chow Chia-Yen	(周家彥)	Ex-Vice-Minister of Finance.
Lao Hung Nien	(羅鴻年)	Ex-Vice-Minister of Finance.
Wei Peh	(衛 挀)	Departmental Chief, Central Salt Administration.
Chin Yi	(秦 毅)	
Tu Chian	(杜 儉)	

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Chinese Want Senator Underwood on Tariff Commission

Hon. Oscar W. Underwood

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, chairman of the Chinese Finance Commission at Peking which is making an investigation of the financial problems of the Chinese government has unofficially expressed a desire that President Harding might appoint Senator Underwood to represent the United States upon the Special Tariff Conference which is to meet in China in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese Tariff Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference.

Senator Underwood, democratic leader in the United States Senate, was a member of the American delegation to the Washington Conference and as such had charge of all matters pertaining to Chinese tariff revision from the standpoint of the American government. In connection with this work, Senator Underwood made a thorough study of China's finance problems and made a deep impression upon the Chinese delegates for his fairness and sympathy. Previous to his election to the Senate, Mr. Underwood was a member of the House of Representatives from the state of Alabama for twenty years. He was head of the Ways and Means Committee during the Wilson administration and was a vital factor in the adoption of the so-called Underwood Tariff of 1913, which is still in force.

According to the Nine Power Treaty affecting the Chinese tariff, the Special Conference shall meet in China at a place to be designated by the Chinese government within three months after the coming into force of the Tariff Treaty. The paragraphs in the treaty referring especially to the duties of the Special Conference are as follows:

Article III.

The special Conference provided for in Article II, shall consider the interim provisions to be applied

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prior to the abolition of likin and the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in the articles of the treaties mentioned in Article II.; and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine.

The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2½ per centum ad valorem, provided, that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the special conference, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be increased but may not exceed 5 per centum ad valorem.

Chinese Girl Excels as Cook and Essayist

One of the happiest of the 170 children who graduated from a public school in New York City, was Miss Florence Low, on June 27, a twelve-year old Chinese girl.

Besides winning the Morgan Award of G $20, for being the best cook in District 1, she won the second prize of G. $15 in the *New York Evening Post* contest with her essay on American history. The contest was open to all children of New York, in this district, under sixteen years of age. About 100 essays were submitted.

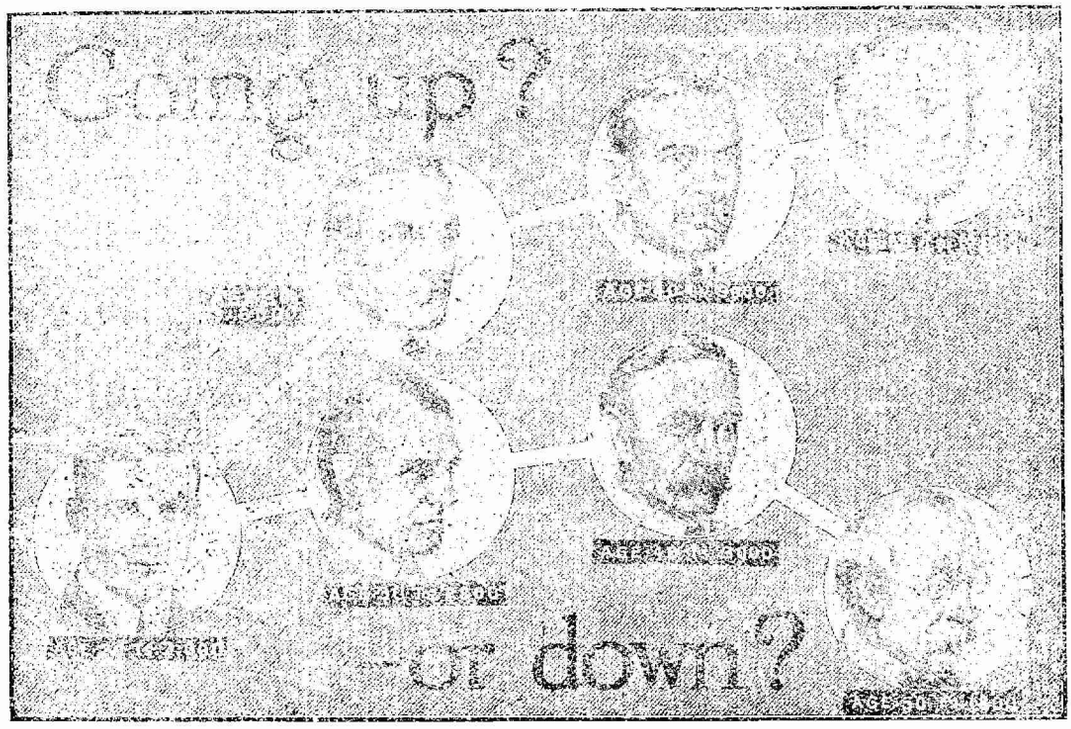
Miss Low, at the time of the graduation exercises, was one of the fourteen honor pupils who occupied seats on the platform. According to Joseph D. Reardon, principal of the school, the Chinese girls and boys make ideal pupils, and in a record of twenty years of teaching experience he has never encountered a Chinese who did not have an excellent school record. Included in the 170 graduates, ten were Chinese boys and girls, according to the *New York World*.

U. S. War Department Cuts Philippine and China Forces in Half

According to the *Manila Times* for July 21, the American army forces in both China and the Philippines are to be reduced to at least half the present strength. This means, according to the *Times*, that the total number of American soldiers in both China and the Philippines will not exceed 3,500 officers and men. The force in the Philippines will be augmented by about 8,000 native Philippine scouts, but the actual American soldiers left in the Far East will amount to no more than a police force. When the 1923 army bill was under discussion in Congress, an effort was made to remove all American soldiers from China, but finally upon the advice of Secretary of State Hughes, it was decided to retain a small force in China in accordance with the Boxer treaties of 1900.

S. S. President Grant Carried 200,000 Gallons of Wood Oil

According to the Seattle *Marine Letter*, a shipment of 200,000 gallons, the first solid trainload of China wood oil to pass through the port of Seattle has arrived at a Middlewest point in record time. The shipment was brought through Seattle by Paterson, Boardman and Knapp, New York importers, who have been handling China wood oil importations in barrels by way of the Panama Canal route and the New York gateway. The success of the shipment through Seattle insures the routing of future cargoes through Seattle, according to the *Marine Letter*. The shipment was carried across the Pacific on the *President Grant*, one of the shipping board liners operated by the Admiral Line. The wood oil was pumped direct from the ship's deep tanks into 22 tank cars in 9 hours.



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Alike at 20, yes—but how far apart at 30 and 40! How tragically far apart at 50!

Yet once upon a time that tired, worn man at the lower right was dreaming his dream of success just as you are dreaming yours today. But he simply dreamed. And the days went by—and the months and the years—and slowly but surely that dream faded from view.

Too many men think that they will automatically drift into a good position—"that somehow, if they just keep working, they will in some mysterious way become successful."

Perhaps there was a time when a man might start in at some minor position in an office and "pick up" all he needed to know about Business.

But you can't do that any more.

THESE days a man must study the theory and practice of business just as another man studies medicine or law, or chemistry, or electrical engineering. For the problems of business are just as complex—the rewards just as large (*or larger!*) for men who can qualify as specialists in some branch or branches of commercial work.

Your future is in your own hands. It is within your power to decide today just about where you will be one, three, five, ten, fifteen years from now.

Which way will *you* go?

Up, through training, to a position that means more money and more responsibility as the years go by? Or *down*, through lack of training into the ranks of the poorly paid?

The Up Road means a better position—a larger salary—more comforts for your family and yourself—the satisfaction that comes with success.

The Down Hill Road or the Stand Still Road means a perpetual struggle for even the necessities of life—the tragic fear of losing your position—the realization that the years are rushing by and you have wasted the opportunity that will never come again.

EVERY mail brings letters from students of the International Correspondence Schools telling of advancement and increased salaries won through spare-time study.

These advancements are not only in the technical subjects such as Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, or Architecture, Chemistry, etc., but also in Salesmanship, Business Management, Advertising, Accounting, etc.

An investigation of the incomes of a number of I. C. S. students shows some with incomes of Gold $50 00 a year—others earning $25,000—still more with incomes of $10,000 a year and better—and hundreds earning $5,000 a year. Still another investigation of nearly 1,000 I. C. S. students shows an average salary increase of 350% over what they were earning at the time they enrolled.

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CHARLES J. NASMYTH, F. A. A. C. P. A., a member of the American Institute of Accountants and for six years official auditor for Price, Waterhouse & Company.

EDWARD P. MOXEY, A. M., C. P. A., Ph. D., Professor of Accounting in the University of Pennsylvania, author of "Principles of Factory Cost Keeping," etc.

E. H. FISH, B. S., for six years instructor and assistant professor in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and now consulting engineer on Employment and Welfare Work with Cooley & Marvin.

A. HAMILTON CHURCH, since 1903 engaged in the practice of Industrial Engineering, his work covering the steel, electrical, ordnance and textile industries.

THESE are but five of the more than 300 men who have contributed and are contributing their advice and counsel to the preparation of I.C.S. courses. Whatever the course, if it is an I. C. S. course, you can be sure it represents the best thought of men who are leaders in that particular field, and is drawn from their practical experience.

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Nicholson Cost Accounting	Civil Service
Business English	Railway Mail Clerk
Bookkeeping	Common School Subjects
Private Secretary	High School Subjects
Business Spanish	Illustrating
French	Cartooning

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Electric Lighting	Contractor and Builder
Electrical Wiring	Architectural Draftsman
Mechanical Engineer	Concrete Builder
Mechanical Draftsman	Structural Engineer
Machine Shop Practice	Plumbing and Heating
Railroad Positions	Textile Manufacturing
Gas Engine Operating	Chemistry
Civil Engineer	Pharmacy
Surveying and Mapping	Automobile Work
Mine Foreman or Engineer	Navigation
Steam Engineer	Agriculture and Poultry
Wireless	Mathematics

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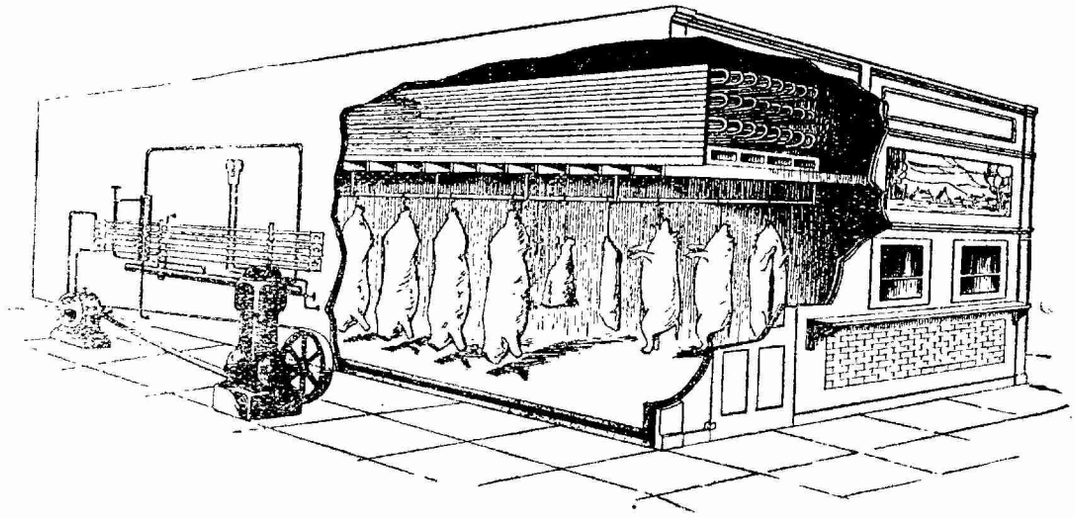

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Japanese Planning New Bank for Manchuria and Mongolia

S. Hayakawa, president of the South Manchuria Railway Company in a statement published in the *Manchuria Daily News* for July 25, announced that plans are in formation for the establishment of a new bank, the purpose of which shall be the "opening up of Manchuria and Mongolia." Capital to the amount of Yen 5,000,000 has already been raised, but this is only a beginning. It is proposed that the new bank will take over the issue of gold and silver notes which have heretofore been issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen. The Oriental Development Company and the South Manchuria Railway Company are expected to assist in the new banking enterprise.

Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

Baseball is more Ruthless this season than last.

Chang Tso-lin took Manchurian affairs with a pinch of salt.

When tuchuns pray for their daily bread, it must be war bread.

The miners won't strike a lick, and the operators can' lick a strike.

The flood of press messages coming from Russia generally are Red.

Japan is talking of establishing a labor ministry. The question is, will it work?

The question in China is, can a dove of peace be hatched from hundred-year-old eggs.

If you doubt that China likes America's money best, just note that she keeps it longest.

Probably the reason that Russia can't be recognized is because she has had a close shave.

We could name two or more nations whose interest in China comes from capital invested.

It seems that most of those who do much talking in pan-Asia moves are only helping to pan Asia.

When they say they are going to woo Chang Tso-lin back, we wonder if they mean to spell it Wu.

Probably the reason they call prohibition in the United States a joke is because its easy to get the pint.

Secretary Denby seems to think the handling of American cargo by foreign ships is principally manhandling.

The question for the modern woman to decide is, which is preferable, a permanent wave or a permanent hair-cut?

"Japan Plants Herself in Siberia," reads a message bringing the first news we had had that she really was dead.

The criminal offense which in Shanghai is known as smuggling rifles, in the United States would be bootlegging arms.

"Capital Needed," comes the announcement from Peking, but still they refuse to recognize Canton or Mukden as such.

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The Literary Digest is having much trouble determining who are the twelve greatest women. Every man says there is only one.

A witness giving evidence at the Mixed Court yesterday stated that she was born in the chicken cycle, being therefore 12 years of age.—*North China Daily News.*

We are afraid that, if the United States government took over the mines and tried to run them in military fashion, there would be too much soldiering on the job.

General Aguinaldo, Filipino revolutionary leader, says he is for independence at any price, but he refused to go to America because he didn't get fifty thousand pesos.

People in Russia are working less than a tenth of the time, but why work all the time when you can get a half million rubles a day now, whereas you used to get only a few rubles a week?

Men and Events

Bruce J. Miles of the General Motors Ltd., Shanghai, returned this week from a short business trip in the Philippines and South China.

Paul D. Gross, U. S. Vice-Consul, Shanghai, recently departed for America on furlough of three months. Mr. Gross goes to his home in Pennsylvania.

Charles A. Crytser, head of the Dearborn Chemical Works, Manila, P.I., is in Shanghai this week. Mr. Crytser accompanied his wife and children as far as Shanghai. They are enroute to America.

J W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, left on furlough on Sunday, July 30, for Vancouver. Mr. Ross was accompanied by his daughter.

The Good Roads movement elected at a meeting of the executive directors on Friday, July 28, the following officers: Dr. P. W. Kuo president, Commissioner C. F. Hsu and Sze Liang-chai, vice-presidents; J. T. Hsien, secretary; and K.P. Chen, treasurer.

M. F. Perkins, executive Vice-consul in the United States Consulate General, Shanghai, departed for America on Sunday, July 30 on the *s. s President Jackson*. Mr. Perkins has been transferred to the State Department. He was accompanied by Mrs. Perkins and son.

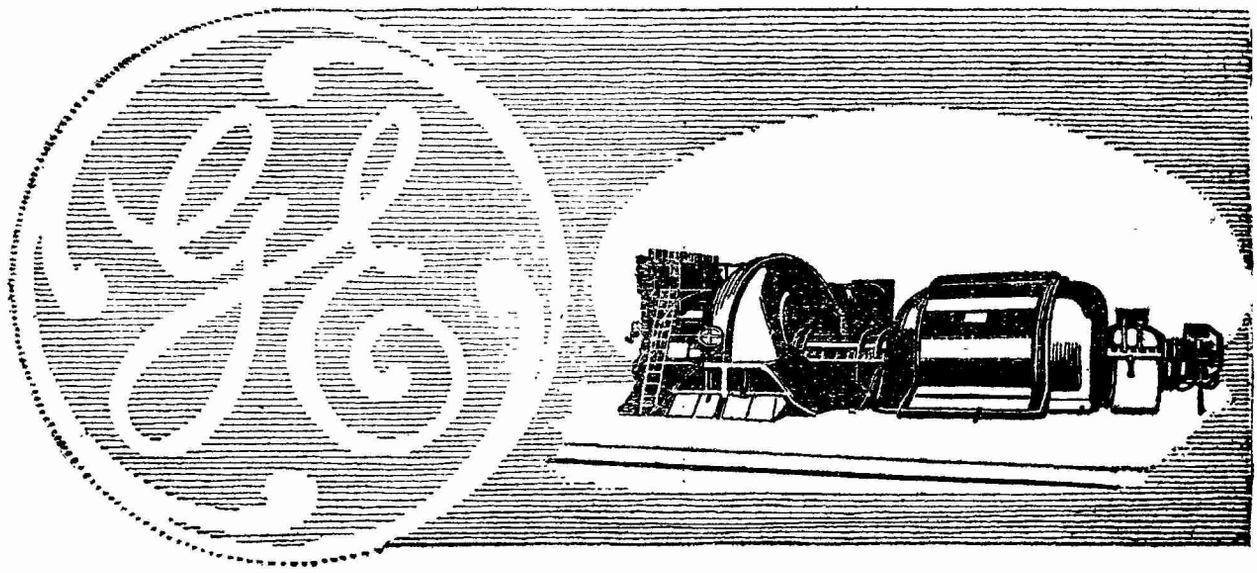
Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, United States Minister to China in 1913 to 1919, and now practising law in Washington, D.C., arrived in Japan recently on the *s s. Empress of Russia*, enroute to Peking, by way of Korea. Dr. Reinsch takes semi-annual trips to gather latest information on Chinese affairs.

In honor of the return of Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, to Shanghai, a dinner is being planned by various local organizations, to be held sometime in October, and will take the form of an observance of the 20th anniversary of Judge Lobingier's original appointment to the bench in October 1902.

Gordon C. Bennett, manager of the export department of the American Trading Company, Kobe, Japan, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, July 30, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are enroute to America by way of Europe. They are stopping at the Astor House and will be in Shanghai several days previous to sailing for Bombay.

W.B. Houghwout, formerly of Dodge and Seymour Ltd., Shanghai, and now engaged in the export of human hair-nets, stationed at Chefoo, arrived in Shanghai from a short business trip to America this week. Mr. Houghwout said, owing to the fact that bobbed-hair was predominating among women, a change was noted in the export business of the nets. Mr. and Mrs. Houghwout departed for Chefoo this week.

The Union Club of China held an extraordinary general meeting on Friday August 4, at the club, 4 Hankow Road, Shanghai, at 12 o'clock. The proposal of the committee to make additional rules of the club was approved. The new rule consisted of the following: Notwithstanding the additions laid down in Rule 6, it shall be permissable for members who are heads of firms or institutions, to nominate as an associate member, one member of his own nationality, and of the same firm or institution, for each share held by such member, firm or institution. The associate member shall enjoy all privileges of the club except that of voting at meetings.



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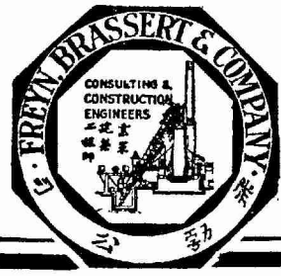

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Transportation of passengers on one ticket from Europe to the Orient by way of United States, has been arranged by the United States Shipping Board, according to late advices from New York. Shipping Board passenger vessels across the Atlantic and the Pacific and an arrangement with transcontinental rail lines permit a passage ticket being sold for G. $620.50. Vessels of the United States line are to be used for the Atlantic passage and those operated by the Admiral Line out of Seattle and the Pacific Mail out of San Francisco are to be utilized for the service.

Volume LI., of the studies of history, economics and public law, edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia University, New York, has recently been published. The special title of this number is *The Sale of Liquor in the South* and shows the history of the development of a normal social restraint in Southern commonwealths. Leonard Stott Blakey, Ph. D., is the author of this number. A statement of the problem is made, and a goodly part of the volume is devoted to the progress of the repression of the saloon in the South. In addition the subject of the dispensary movement in the South, hindrances of Federal Law to prohibitory enforcement, and the negro as a factor in the prohibitory movement are discussed.

The latest Naval intelligence survey of the programs of the five powers signatory to the Naval Limitation Treaty signed at the Washington Conference shows that Japan has built and projected more ships than any other power in those particular types upon which no restrictions were imposed by the conference. These types are light cruisers, destroyer leaders, destroyers, submarines and fleet submarines. Japan has built and projected 140 units with an aggregate tonnage of more than 160,794 tons, among such types, as against 8 units of 11,275 tons being built by Great Britain, 52 units of 116,581 tons being built by the United States, 33 units of 68,400 tons by France, and 24 units of 42,550 tons by Italy. This report states that navy men point out the important bearing this will have on the next conference for Limitation.

Equitable Eastern Bank Increases Dividend

J. J. Rogers, manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, received word this week from the head office in New York to the effect that a dividend on the basis of 8 percent had been declared payable on July 5. The dividend last year was 6 percent. The capital of the bank is G. $2,000,000 and the dividends paid to date amount to G. $200,000, besides which there has been added to the undivided profits G. $357,000 and G $100,000 has been placed in reserve for taxes. The office in Shanghai was established on January 4, 1921, and is located at No. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Chinese Chamber Elects New Committee

According to information received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, the following includes the list of officers and new committee elected for the ensuing year: Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, chairman; Fung Chu-pa, manager of Tung Lu Bank, vice-chairman. Those on the committee include: Chu Nih Kong, representative of the merchant's guild; Lo King Kee, Yu Ya Ching, representative of the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange; Kan Chiu Nam, representative of Canton Nanyang Tobacco Company; Shen Lien Fong, representative of Steam Silk Filatures; Sih Vang Tai, representative of China Cotton Merchants' Association; Wang Chu Ju, Shanghai Native Bankers' Association; Hsia Hung Ching, coal merchants' guild; Sheng Siao San, Shanghai Native Bankers' Association; F. C. Tong, Canton Guild; Fu Siao En, managing director, Commercial Bank of China; L. T. Yuan, Steam Navigation Company; Yeh Wei Chuen, Chinese cereal merchants' ass. C. L. Zeen, China industrial training works; Yung Tsoong king, Shen Hsin cotton spinning and weaving mills; S Y. Kao, bean and rice merchants' guild; Sung Hung Fu, Ningpo Commercial Bank; S. S. Fung, Canton Guild; Vang Liang Ding, Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange; Tien Ge Yuen, Shanghai Native Bankers' Association; Liu Shen Zue, Tung Lu Native Bank; Yau Tse Zah sugar merchants' guild; China Ven Kee, Tabaqueria Filipina; Zah Yung Jei, Bank of Industrial Development; Chang Loh Chuan, bean and rice merchants' guild; Chuang Te Tse, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Hsu Kwai Nan, Tung Yue Land Estate; M. Y. San, China National Sugar Refining Company; Kiang Siang Poo, Szechwan merchants' welfare association; Zee Pin Wo, cotton yarn merchants' ass. S. U. Zau, director of Bank of Labor and Agriculture; Yang Sin Tze, silk merchants' association; Zia Tao Foo, representative of Zung Yue Native Bank.

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Pres. Wilson, S'hai. Oct. 7 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 17 (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai. Aug. 12. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai. Sept. 2 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai. Sept. 23 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai. Oct. 3. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai. Aug. 8. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai. Aug. 22. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai. Sept. 5. (1)
Pres. Jac'son, S'hai, Sept. 19. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Oct. 3. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 5 (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, Aug. 28 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 9. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, Aug. 31 (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai. Oct. 8. (1)

From Portland
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, Aug. 5. (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 16. (10)
Hannawa, S'hai, Sept. 16. (10)

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Pres. Wilson, S'hai. Sept. 23 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 3 (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 26 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 16 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Oct. 7. (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 17. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pres. Grant, S'hai. Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai. Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai. Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (1)

From Seattle
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News from Central China

General Tsai Chen-hsun has recently removed into the Civil Governor's yamen by way of defying the appointment of Hsieh Yuan-han.

Dr. W. E. Hoy, president of Huping College, Yochow, has received a cable from America that a charter of incorporation was granted to the Huping College at Washington, D. C., on July 11. The Huping College, formerly known as the Lakeside College of Yochow City, was established and is still under the Reformed Church in the United States.

The receipts of the Peking-Hankow railway have been declining steadily day by day, since the Chihli-Fengtien war. The monthly revenue now amounts to only $900,000 out of which $800,000 is appropriated to defray military expenses of Chihli troops. The balance is not sufficient to meet sundry expenses of the railway. The Kinhan railway is nearing bankruptcy with its funds being held by military chieftains.

Fifteen Chinese were brought before the Mixed Court on Thursday on charges of smuggling opium in a building in the British Concession, Hankow. The house at which the opium raid was made the day before was leased to the Chinese gang by M. A. Miffret, a French merchant of Hankow. The Court was presided over by Deputy Magistrate Yang, and British Vice Consul K. W. Tribe. After the preliminary hearing and report by the British police, the court remanded the prisoners until Monday next.

Chang Tso-lin will be stabbing Wu Pei-fu in the back the moment Wu leaves Loyangfu for Hankow for an expedition into Kiangsi, and this is why General Wu has cancelled his trip to Hankow this time. In Kiangsi the imbroglio remains unsolved. The Peking government inclines for peace, while its peace emissaries refused to proceed to Nanchang, being at loggerheads with General Tsai Chen-hsun. There has been recently little fighting, but the situation is none the less perplexing and complicated.

Rumors are current in Hankow that Chang Tso-lin has sent out more than five hundred political agents and plotters to various parts of the Yangtze Valley in an attempt to stir up mutinies and outbreaks among northern troops. This will assist Chang Tso-lin to undermine General Wu Pei-fu's influence and prestige on the Yangtze, after which Chang may be able to seek revenge with General Wu Pei-fu. However, Yangtze provinces have been informed of their arrival and a vigilant watch is kept on them by authorities of several provinces.

All members of the staff of the Japanese Military headquarters in Hankow and the Japanese barracks have now been withdrawn from Hankow with the exception of one resident officer, Major Igarashi, to whom an assistant, Captain Nakano, has been appointed, who will arrive here after a few days. The duty of these two officers will be to wind up all matters in connection with the former garrisons, and it is expected that they will be occupied in Hankow for nearly one year. Their office is established in the former Major-General's residence.

Two representatives of the Peking government have gone to Kunming, Yunnan, by way of Hankow, on a mission to persuade General Tang Chi-yao, a recognized leader of the southwestern provinces and commander of Yunnan, to resume allegiance to the Peking government, now that the Old Parliament has been reconvocated and a reunification program is well under way. It is intimated that General Tang Chi-yao has already expressed his willingness to cancel independence in Yunnan, and resume former relationship to Peking as a central government.

The newly appointed civil governor of Kiangsi is unable to assume office in Nanchang because of opposition from two military factions in Kiangsi. Commander Tsai Chen-hsun opposed the arrival in Nanchang of the new chief, Hsieh Yuan-han, who is being held under detention at Kian by order of Tsai. Hsieh Yuan-han is a close friend of General Li Lieh-chun, and he was appointed to civil governorship by Peking with the view of inducing General Li Lieh-chun to compromise on the Kiangsi deadlock. Delegates from public bodies at Nanchang were sent to Kiangsu to welcome the new governor, but they are placed under surveillance as well.

A meeting of the various trade associations and street unions of Wuchang and Hankow was held here last Monday for the purpose of discussing effective methods of better prohibition in these cities of opium smoking and trafficking. It was decided that a petition should be sent to the Provincial Assembly requesting that the authorities should take more active steps to suppress the evils and that traffickers in the drug should be liable to the death sentence. The names of certain drug dealers in this center were mentioned and it

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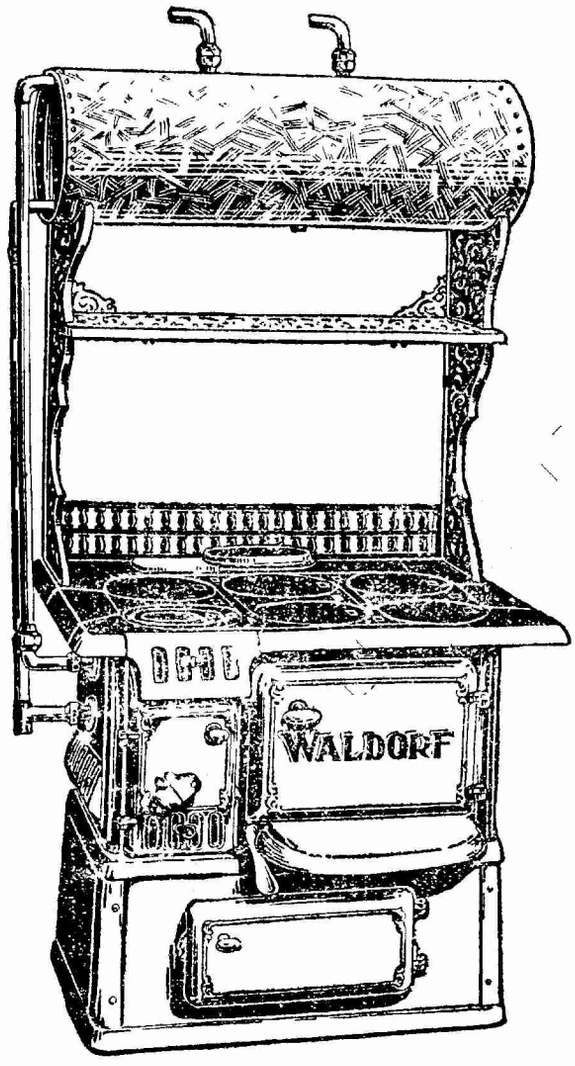

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Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics will be held in Peking June 13-15, and Sept. 8-9.

For further information address:

Superintendent of Nurses
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

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was decided that both foreign and Chinese authorities should be approached with a view to having them arrested and punished.

Of all the soldiers now stationed in Hupeh only the 24th and 25th divisions are not paid by the Hupeh government. The monthly pay roll amounts to $960,000; but of this sum only $300,000 is required for the payment of Hupeh native troops, the remaining $660.000 being paid to Honan, Shantung and Chihli troops stationed in Hupeh. The province has for long groaned under this unfair burden, and now Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan is reported to have informed the Peking government that Hupeh is not prepared to bear the responsibility any longer. The government was urged either to withdraw northern garrisons, or provide for their payment every month.

About 30,000 troops under General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian Commander and Tuchun of Kaifengfu, Honan, will hear Christian sermons in the first three weeks of August during which about twenty Christian preachers from Hankow and Wuchang will be visiting Kaifengfu to conduct the lecture campaign for Honan troops. Besides his own troops some 20,000 troops from northern provinces stationed in Honan will also be allowed to attend the lectures. General Feng Yu-hsiang is now devising ways and means of rectifying robbers and brigands that may be arrested, and is asking the advice of Christian leaders and Y.M.C.A. secretaries as to how they may be reformed.

Great confusion and riots followed in Wuchang, when Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, new civil governor of Hupeh, arrived in Hankow from Peking yesterday. His opposition party backed by militarists of Wuchang sent him threatening notes that they would take his life if he should attempt to enter Wuchang. Mobs composed of employed rogues who styled themselves as civilian representatives of Hupeh, were demonstrating on Wuchang streets, where there was much fighting and brawling between the opposing parties. Finally the Tuchun announced that in response to popular invitation he has assumed charge as concurrent civil governor of Hupeh, thus leaving the one appointed by Peking in the cold.

As a consequence of a recent understanding between General Wu Pei-fu and Commander Chao Heng-ti, of Hunan, the latter has recently shown a disposition to disband all the troops that have shown a leaning toward the south. General Chao began his disbandment program with the 6th Hunan mixed brigade that has just been dissolved. The disbanded troops in conjunction with other pro-south troops began to mutiny in western Hunan, but they were finally defeated by Commander Chao Heng-ti's troops. The routed troops are reported to have retreated into Kwangtung where they are instructed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to join the forces of General Hsu Chung-chih, who is now fighting with Chen Chiung-ming of Canton.

The latest addition to the already long fleet of steamers on the upper Yangtze is the *Fuhwo* built in Shanghai by Jardine, Matheson & Company. The *Fuhwo* arrived in Hankow last Saturday morning and left Hankow for the Ichang-Chunking run last Tuesday morning. One of the most pleasing features of the new steamer, for those who are making sightseeing trips in the Yangtze gorges, is the large observation cabin provided right across the fore part of the upper deck. The steamer is also provided with the latest appliances for convenience in the expeditious handling of cargo. The shipping situation on the upper Yangtze is depressed, and there is not sufficient business to keep any of the competing companies running on a paying basis.

The evacuation of Yochow by northern garrisons is now completed and the last northern troops left that city last Thursday. The last batch of them, about 2,000 strong, arrived in Hankow and passed on to Kiukiang from whence they will proceed to Nanchang to assist General Tsai Chen-hsun to maintain the *status quo* in Kiangsi. General Chang Fu-lai Garrison Commissioner of Yochow, returned to Hankow last Wednesday, and went to Chengchow from Hankow on July 28. General Chang Fu-lai is a favorite subordinate of General Wu Pei-fu who has had the intention of installing him to a post of Tuchun in recognition of his valuable services. His nomination for Kiangsi was suggested to General Wu, but because of the presence of General Tsai Chen-hsun with his troops in Nanchang, as well as the unrest in north China, General Wu has called General Chang Fu-lai back to Chengchow to guard the Kinhan line.

Workmen of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works went on strike on July 23, as a result of an attempt of the authorities of the Works to regulate the activities of the Workmen's Club at the Works. Work was not resumed until the morning of July 27 when the strikers returned to the Works with their six demands substantially acceded to by the Works. Heavy damages were caused to the blast furnaces through the suspension of work, and some of the furnaces are well-nigh ruined. The Workmen's charges

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are principally that the works tried to suppress the labor union by summoning to the works troops from Wuchang, while Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the works, explained that at the time of its organization he was leaving for Tayeh mints, and told one of his secretaries to see that only persons worthy of the trust be allowed to take charge of the union. Serious misunderstandings developed, and finally a general walkout resulted. The workmen are now contended with the settlement of the case. Dr. Woo exemplified his willingness to look after the welfare of workmen by enumerating the past efforts to organize welfare committee and Y. M. C. A. work among laborers in the works.

Hankow, July 30, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Tuesday, July 25, to Tuesday, August 1.)

China's factional warfare between Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Manchuria, Wu Pei-fu, head of the Chihli party, and Sun Yat-sen, Southern ruler, occupies the forefront of attention in the news of the Far East in the period under review. The struggle of the various parties for control in Peking, has at last ousted Li Yuan-hung as president, and increased strength has been shown with the southern government coming into its own in the North. Various rumors have it that after the re-opening of the National Assembly there will be many quarrels among the Members of Parliament with regard to the questions of the election of a President and the establishment of a Cabinet. Li Yuan-hung has grown despondent although Wu Pei-fu has promised to carry out the abolition of the Tuchun system and disbandment of soldiers.

Chinese women in Peking believe they tend to relieve the situation by announcing their desire to enter the political arena. According to the *Chung Mei News Agency*, the Chinese women have formed a League for the Political Participation for Women:

"We decry the backward position of the women of China during the past several thousand years. Now that Parliament is opening and a constitution about to be drafted we are going to participate and get a fair deal for women under the new law.

"Therefore, this association has been formed for political participation and it is our hope that all women will join us, so that we may pull together successfully and do honor to ourselves and our country.

"Our temporary offices will be located in Chungkuo Ta Hsuch. Everyone wishing to become a member can call there on the odd days in the week from one to five p.m.."

Since Chang Tso-lin has seized the salt revenue in Manchuria, a number of delegates have been sent from the Central government to Manchuria in order to intercede with him, but their attempts thus far have proved fruitless. According to the *Wan Pao*, the Salt-Inspectorate General is in receipt of a letter from Chang Tso-li stating that he will retain all the public revenue collected in Manchuria for the use of the Provincial government of the Three Eastern provinces, and as long as the government in Peking is illegal he will not allow any one to interfere with his scheme. In conclusion he threatens to investigate the people in Manchuria to refrain from paying the salt gabelle, should foreigners refuse to admit the claim.

Wu Pei-fu, despite declared intentions to keep out of Peking politics, is again in the arena and rumors are current to the effect that he is getting ready to fight actively for the premiership. He has been acting as concurrent Minister of Interior, in addition to Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The Chihli General is urging President Li to appoint Dr. Wang Chang-hui as premier. According to *Reuter's* dispatch, Dr. W. W. Yen is anxious to vacate office and will make his last appearance in Cabinet shortly.

Attention is attracted to the report from London, regarding J O. P. Bland, noted writer on Far Eastern subjects, to a letter appearing in *The Times* (London) on the Boxer Indemnity. In regard to the proposal to apply the Boxer Indemnities to the education of Chinese students in England, he points out:

That while the British national expenditure on education has been curtailed on the ground of economy, the Peking government is spending $198,000,000 for military purposes against $6,500,000 for education. He says surely it will be time enough to ask us to subsidize the education of expectant mandarins when these figures have been reversed and the authorities in China have satisfactorily proved their ability to handle educational and other grants with unquestionable integrity.

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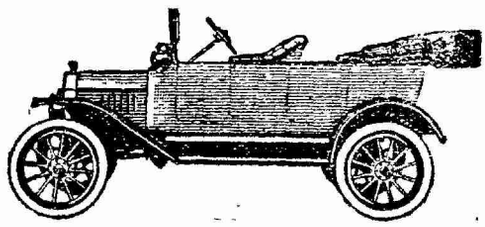

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Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

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"He declares that there is no self-evident justification for the assumption that the grateful goodwill of the Chinese can be secured by giving them educational facilities, all evidence available in China points the other way. Japan has educated far more Chinese students than any other country without greatly endearing herself to the Chinese. The number of students who become traders after being educated in England or America is almost negligible, he had never known a case in which goodwill was determined by the trader's educational antecedents."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, according to reports, is still holding out on board his gunboat, but a decisive battle is soon expected. *The Chung Mei News Service* had the following to say regarding the critical business situation in Canton:

"For practically a month now no business has been done in the Chinese city. Shops are sealed up and the fear of looting is uppermost. This business standstill has naturally spread to Shameen and the foreign shops are experiencing the same deadness. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is credited with trying to gain favor through the labor bodies by having them cause disturbances thereby giving trouble to those in authority.

"The Provincial Assembly of Canton has sent a telegram to the Peking Government urging the cessation of fighting between the north and south and a getting down to business by the old Parliament. Their wire reads as follows: "The Republic of China has been in existence for ten years and civil war has hardly stopped. When the monarchy restoration was attempted and later the dissolution of Parliament was effected, Dr. Sun, who was the founder of the Republic, went to Canton and founded a government to protect the constitution."

The time is now ripe to discuss the Nikolaevsk affair, according to *Datta News Agency*, and the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Northern Saghalien and negotiation with Soviet Russia for solving the Nikolaevsk affair, is demanded by the majority of the Japanese press. The opinion is expressed that with the evacuation of Northern Saghalien coming negotiations with Russia will be facilitated and bring immense advantages to Russo-Japanese trade.

A special eastern fair will open on September 1, in Baku on the Black Sea. The committee in charge of the fair has obtained permission from the Commissariat of Foreign Trade for free trade with Persia.

During the week under review a serious situation has arisen in the Philippines with the Chinese laborer for reduced working hours. One of the worst strikes ever staged is predicted unless some solution can be made before August 15. Hundreds of Chinese laborers will join in the walk-out in the islands. The trade balance favored the Philippines during the month of June, to more than Pesos 5,318,643, according to recent report. The total imports during that month amounted to Pesos 11,833,484, as compared with total exports of Pesos 17,152,157. According to the Bureau of Agriculture, Manila, the locust situation is far worse in the islands than ever before and drastic steps are being taken to fight the epidemic.

The abolition of foreign post offices in China has attracted the attention of Japan and the Japanese government has completed all investigations, and proposes to send delegates to Peking shortly to conduct necessary negotiations with the Chinese.

Japan continues to have her labor troubles and, according to the *Jiji*, the government has urged the establishment of a Department of Labor to take charge of labor administration. Japan in summing up the situation has arrived at the conclusion that other countries have gained much ground in having a Labor Department to take care of their troubles and advance will be made in labor administration to a large measure.

A large delegation of Japanese business men have started on a tour of South America with a view of extending their business interests in South American countries. Heretofore they have been distinterested and unresponsive and no earnest efforts have been made in the direction of establishing close economic relations.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 26. Eastern and Associated Cable Companies hold meeting with great celebration for marked progress made by the company during the year, especially announcing the fact that 28,000 miles of new cable has been laid since the armistice.——San Francisco report says of score of vessels are chartered to bring coal from Australia to relieve strike situation.——Parisdispatch says it is understood that Italy and Belgium will participate in conference between Lloyd George and M. Poincare.

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July 27. Commerce Commission declares national emergency for coal strike in America, following the American government exhaustion of all means towards the settlement of the strike.——London report says J. O. P. Bland is against the gift of Boxer Indemnities to go toward education of Chinese in England.

July 28. Muskogee, Oklahoma, report says twenty-five more ships are chartered by United States to carry British coal and any idle fleet is to be used to fight strikers.——Washington report says in connection with attempt of Treasury Department prohibition may extend its jurisdiction beyond American territorial waters.——Dr. John K. Mott in London says he is sure Japan and China take the Washington Conference very seriously and through the National Christian Conferences over which he presided in Japan and China, each of which native leadership took dominant part, a new epoch has been marked in the Far East.

July 29. Railway executives are now holding conferences in U. S. and it is thought the steps now under way will bring peace in the U. S. strikes, according to Washington report.——An unemployment committee will conduct an inquiry in London to work out overseas settlement plan, according to an announcement made by Lloyd George.——As a resumption of the inquiry into the loss of the *S. S. Egypt*, the third officer continuing his evidence, testifies that cowardly sailors are blamed for loss of life.——Fighting still continues in Ireland, the national forces attacking the irregulars, who are sternly resisting, according to London report.——Berlin report says Germany's excess of imports over exports for the first half of year amounted to 12,100,000,000 marks.

July 30. President Harding submits proposals at the conclusion of the conference of labor leaders, for ending the railway strike, which will be presented to the meetings of the Union and of the Railway Executive representatives.——Ottawa trade report shows Canadian foreign trade fell off sharply during the last year, with United States still shown to be her best customer.——Moscow report says Robert Dollar Company is first United States Company to open offices in Moscow.——Washington report shows trade of U. S. fell off during month of May.

August 1. New York dispatch says U. S. Shipping Board arranges for ticket to be sold from Orient to Asia by way of United States for G. $620.50.——Rome reports says socialists and King are in parley which has produced an unprecedented political crisis.——U. S. puts ban on coal for steamers and requires foreign ships to bunker coal abroad for the round trip, according to Washington report. Gold and diamond mining has been greatly on the increase in the Belgian Congo since the armistice.

Economic and Financial Condition During June 1922

COMPILED BY
THE CHINESE AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SHANGHAI BRANCH

One is accustomed to witness in June a distinct increase of activity of exports from China and stagnation in the import trade. The latter characteristic has not altered and can easily be explained by the fact that farmers all over the country are too busy with agricultural work to attend to shipping. Usually June is the busiest month for exports from Hankow, and also from Shanghai, but this year a remarkable stagnation has set in. There are a few articles which did more, for example, sheep's wool from Tientsin and Shanghai, but during the second half of June exports had come to a standstill. Egg products, notably liquid egg yolk, were in good demand. Raw silk was less active and seeds practically unsalable owing to wide differences in price.

As stated in our report for the month of May crops in China are very good indeed. It was generally hoped that we should witness a very lively export season. The disappointment is undoubtedly due to the reduced purchasing power of Europe, to the acute economic paralysis there, which has resulted in a further decline in the value of continental currencies. The continual fluctuations in money values and the uncertainty of the trend in the foreign exchanges makes business very difficult.

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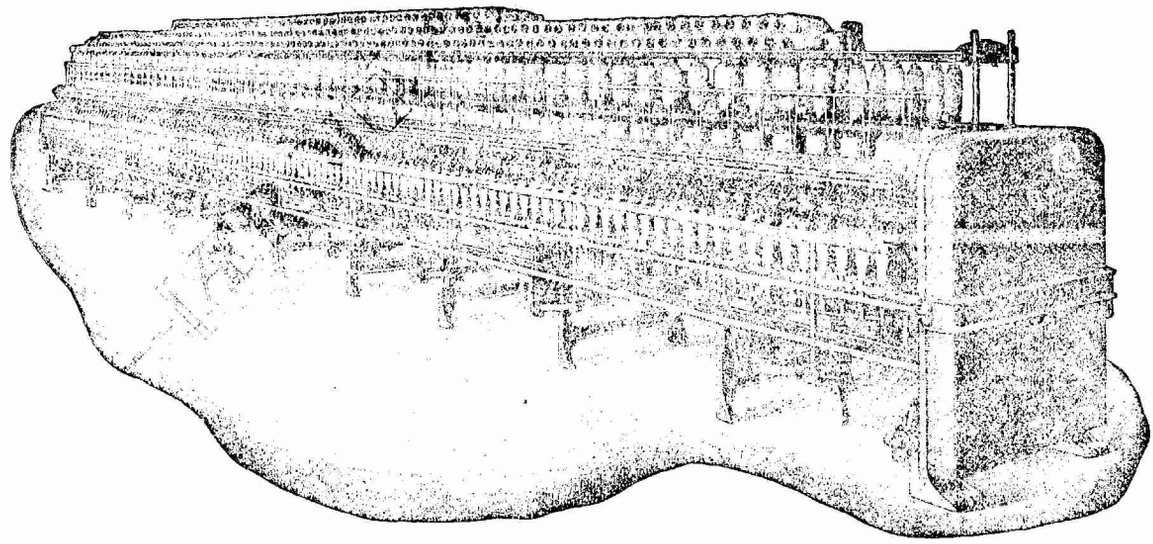

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These conditions were undoubtedly responsible for the fact that France abstained from making large purchases of raw silk during June. America, on the other hand, bought here moderately. It is, however, reassuring to state that, according to telegraphic advices, the silk industry in France, Italy and Switzerland, as well as in the United States, is in a very healthy condition, so that increased purchases of raw silk may be expected, prices will not continue to rise further.

The silk industry deserves better times, seeing that during recent years producers, as well as exporters and manufacturers, have fared very badly. The past year, for example, was the worst during the last half century for Swiss silk manufacturers.

Exports of silk from Switzerland in 1921 totalled
3,387,000 lbs, valued at £ 6,804,000
compared with 5,045,000 „ „ „ £15,416,000 in 1920

The new export season for raw silk from Shanghai has begun on 1st June. It is therefore opportune to review the principle figures relating to the past year. Shanghai's exports for the past 12 months (ending 31st of May) of raw silk amounted to 68,938 bales, against 57,167 bales for the 1920/21 season and 89,211 bales for the 1919/20 season.

Out of last year's exports 23,740 bales consisted of white steam filature, the principle item and the one that is highest in price. This figure is about the same as for the preceding silk season, but chances are that the present season 1922/23 will witness the export of much larger quantities.

As to destination it is interesting to note that

	1921/22		1920/21
Europe has taken altogether	27024 bales	against	16200
America „ „ „	26141	„ „	24471
Africa and Asia have taken altog.	15773	„ „	16496
Total	68938 bales	against	57167

COTTON

Crops in China promise well, but it is too early to state definitely that results will come up to promises. In view of the enormous importance which the cotton industry in China is gaining, it may be useful to briefly review the present world situation regarding this commodity.

The general situation is undoubtedly very sound, and experts predict a 24 cents level in near future, notwithstanding the fact that cotton in America has been planted this year over an increased acreage, from which crop of 12 million bales is expected. In the first half year of 1921 cotton dropped to 10 Cents in the States and became practically unsalable, even at this figure, The situation looked desperate for a period, and producing farmers, as well as loaning Banks had to pass through most trying times. But soon the tide turned, and the result is now reflected in a cotton price of 22 Cents.

The average yearly world production of raw cotton in the last 10 years was 19 million bales in round numbers, while the yearly consumption amounted to roughly 18 million bales. Of these totals the United States alone have produced during the past 25 years 11,224,000 bales a year on an average, about half of which is consumed at home, while the remainder is being exported. As a matter of fact America's exports of cotton during the past year amounted to 6,500,000 bales (each of 500 lbs).

The principle consumers of American raw cotton are (the figures relate to the year ending 31st January 1922)

Great Britain consumed	.....	1,523,000	bales
Germany	.....	750,000	„
France	.....	467,000	„
Italy	.....	441,000	„
Japan	about	600,000	„

and China started to become also a buyer of American cotton.

During June *Reuter* published the news, according to which, Messrs. Platt Bros. of Oldham, England, had orders on their books for 1,063,000 spindles for account of China. It appears that the bulk of these spindles are for Japanese owned cotton mills situated in China. Apart from its size the order is remarkable itself, as it will increase the number of spindles operated in China by 33%, i. e. from 3 millions to 4 millions.

FOREIGN TRADE:

The value of the United States foreign trade was as follows:

	May		*April*
Imports:	$254,000,000	against	$217,000,000
Exports:	$308,000,000	„	$321,000,000

out of which with China:

	May		*April*
Imports	$ 8,000,000	against	$ 10,400,000
Exports	$ 8,700,000	„	$ 9,300,000

The value of Great Britain's foreign trade during June was:

	June		*May*
Imports:	£ 84,298,000	against	£ 88,000,000
Exports:	£ 52,145,000	„	£ 58,000,000

The foreign trade of Japan for June 1922 amounts to:

	June		*May*
Imports:	Yen 157,194,000	against	Yen 169,573,000
Exports:	„ 146,365,000	„	„ 154,630,000

out of which with China:

Imports:	Yen 8,213,000	against	Yen 13,056,000
Exports:	„ 27,631,000	„	„ 30,342,000

The direct Japanese trade with China during the first six months of 1922 amounted to:

Imports from China:.....Yen 80,267,000
Exports to ,, :..... ,, 164,295,000

The foreign trade of British India was as follows:

	May	April
Imports: Rps.	19,06,00,000 against Rps.	17,84,00,000
Exports: ,,	25,99,00,000 ,, ,,	23,86,00,000

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.:—Fluctuations have again been very mild with practically no net change in the average price level during the week; there has, however, being a decided widening in the differences between old and new crop positions. The course of the market will continue to be governed chiefly by the progress of the crop. The critical month of August is still ahead of us, and the trade will naturally be kept in a state of nervousness not only from weather conditions but also from insects.

While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations, the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, 24th July:—For the past 14 days cotton in this section has made good headway where rains have fallen. Will require perfect weather from now on to insure an average yield.

Chekiang Province, 22nd July.—The weather continues favorable for cotton here and the plant is fruiting rapidly. The outlook is for a full crop in this section.

Yangtsze Valley, 20th July.—The weather throughout the Valley at present is entirely too hot and dry for the condition of the plant.

Shansi Province, 15th July.—Crop in this territory is progressing in keeping with forcing weather we are having. During the past week we have been having extremely high temperature. A week of wet weather will put the fields in first-class conditions.

Honan Province, 22nd July.—During the week this section has had dry and hot weather and complaints are general of too much sunshine.

Chihli Province, 22nd July.—The weather for the past week has been ideal for the cotton crop.

Shantung Province, 21st July.—The conditions for cotton have been favorable, the weather has been hot and occasional showers have been beneficial.

Yarn:—The yarn market was still lifeless during the week, and closes without change of consequence from the price level of last week. There is nothing to change our views regarding the trend of the market as outlined in our previous reports, considering that there are no reliable indications as yet that prices will strengthen before stocks are cleared.

Liverpool, July 27, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....13.14 Pence
,, ,, October.....12.17 ,,
,, ,, January.....11.91 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 27, 1922.

New York Market:—October .....21.26 Cents
December .....21.20 ,,
January .....21.07 ,,
March.....21.05 ,,
May .....20.85 ,,
Spot .....21.55 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 27, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/Aug .....Rps. 532 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan..... ,, 352 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Sept..... ,, 442 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot.....Tls. 34.50
Tungchow November/December..... ,, 31.50
Shanghai Spot ..... ,, 32.50
Shanghai November/December ..... ,, 30.25
M-ginned, Spot ..... ,, 32.25
Taichong Spot ..... ,, 33.50
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, July 26th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 35d. both ready forward records a decline of ⅛d. and ¾d. respectively since this day last week. T/T on London at 3/5½d. remains at the same level. Locally, the past week has been entirely uneventful in regard to exchange, but on the whole the sagging tendency mentioned in our last circular has continued. Dairen merchants supported the market to-day by selling Yen, local gold dealers were also small sellers of sterling, with the result that 3/5⅝d. is offering as the close for T/T on London. The market is extremely quiet and a moderate demand would be sufficient to weaken it at once. In view of the fact that our already large stock of silver continue to increase, and that practically nothing is doing in exports it would be unreasonable to look for any appreciable support to the market from this end at present

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 36,986,000 an increase of Tls. 604,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 33,550,000 an increase of $ 60,000.
Estimated value Tls. 61,142,000 as against Tls. 50,090,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for June	Thurs. July 20	Friday July 21	Sat. July 22	Mon. July 24	Tuesday July 25	Wed. July 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/6.354	3/5	3/5 3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛
D/Dits. ,,	—	3/5¼	3/5¼ 3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/5⅛	3/5½ 3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
T/T India	270 292	260¼	260½263½	263½	263½	263½	263½
T/T France	897.083	910	910 920	910	915	915	925
T/T N. Y.	78.458	76	76 77	77	77	77	77
T/T H'kong	73.521	75	75 75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	61.114	63¼	63¼ 62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
T/T Batavia	207.552	199½	199½202	202	202	202	202
T/T Straits	66.104	68½	68½ 67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred, D/A	3/8.854	3/7½	3/7½ 3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/9¾	3/7¾ 3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼
6m/s ,, ,,	3/9.354	3/8	3/8 3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	947.083	960	960 970	960	965	965	975
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	82 458	80	80 81	81	81	81	81
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80½	80½ 81½	81½	81½	81½	81½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 24	July 25	July 26
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35⅛ G. $.69⅝	35⅛ G. $.70	35¼ G. $.69⅜	35⅛ G. $.69⅜	35⅛ G. $.69⅜	35 G. $. .69½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 302⁷⁰	Tls. 302⁷⁰	Tls. 302⁷⁰	Tls. 304⁸⁰	Tls. 303⁶⁰	Tls. 303⁷⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0375	72.25	72.375	72 2875	72.2875	72.3
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		2½%	London on Paris T/T 53.43
Bank of France rate of discount		4%	London on Germany T/T 2240
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s	1⅞%	New York on London T/T 445½
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3 19/32
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2⅛%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/7
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/1⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.— Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.— Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.15 equal Gold $1*)

S. S. Taiyo Maru, from U. S. A., June 6.

Cotton Flannel, Grey 40 in. by 30 yd	Pcs.	3,000
Cotton, Raw	Pls.	533
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Malt	,,	606
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,410
Knives, Pocket	Doz.	41
Cigarettes	Mille	1,050
Needles	,,	387

S. S. Kingnoin, June 16.

To New York.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	72
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	21
Bristles	,,	270
Camphor	,,	168
Feathers, Duck	,,	48
Hair, Horse	,,	191
Hides, Cow	,,	582
Oil, Camphor	,,	422
Oil, Wood	,,	2,507
Seed, Sessamum	,,	840
Carpets	Pcs.	34
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	16,200
Skins, Doe	,,	21,199
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	10,444

S. S. Kinghorn, from U. S. A., June 8.

Iron Bars	Pls.	772
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,200
Iron Tacks	,,	127
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	801
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	338
Ink, Printing	,,	56
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	497
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	22
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	300
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,549
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,575
Gasolene, in Cases	Galls	48,005
Kerosene, in Cases	,,	673,605
Oil, Lubricating	,,	18,817
Cigarettes	Mille	37,710
Cigars	,,	25
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 80	Hk. Tls.	16,468
Machinery	,,	39,664

S. S. Radhor, from U S. A., June 8.

Iron Wire	Pls.	840
Paper, Writing	,,	15
Soda, Caustic	,,	373
Typewriters	Pcs.	49
Singlets	Doz.	120

S. S. Oneka, from U. S. A., June 8.

Lampwick	Pls.	2
Naphtha, in Cases	Galls.	71,338
Oil, Kerosene	,,	136,116

S. S. West Prospect, June 19.

To San Pedro.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	94

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	192

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	70

To New York.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	233
Carpets	Pcs.	136

S. S. Alabama Maru, June 21.

To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Frozen	Pls.	809
Egg, Yolk, Frozen	,,	887
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	1,656
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	375

To New York.

Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	150

S. S. Canadian Winner, June 19.

To San Francisco.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	186
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	3,350
Carpets	Pcs.	22

To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	83
Oil, Wood	,,	2,518

S. S. President Lincoln, June 23.

To San Franc'sco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.21
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	120
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	323
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	536
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	10
Books, Printed	,,	35
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	45
Egg, Albumen, Frozen	,,	375
Egg, Yolk, Frozen	,,	492
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	17
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	16
Oil, Wood	,,	10,147
Soapstone Ornament	,,	22
Skins, Lamb	Pcs	10,000
Carpets	,,	69

To Baltimore.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	336

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	627

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs.	32

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 66	Pls.	65.87
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 160	,,	159.50
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	20.75
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 70	Pls.	71.12
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.71
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	957
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,229
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,335
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	500
Skins, Squirrel	,,	3,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	243
Musk	Taels	127
Foreign Goods.		
Motor-cars	Pcs.	

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21-416

In The United States Circuit Court of Appeals

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

WILLIAM S. FLEMING, Plaintiff in Error, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Defendant in Error.

UPON WRIT OF ERROR TO THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

(No. 3765; decided March 27, 1922, 279 Fed. 613)

BEFORE JUDGES GILBERT, ROSS AND HUNT.

SYLLABUS

(By the Editor.)

1. **Courts:** CHANGE OF VENUE or trial before another than the presiding judge is not possible in the United States Court for China.
2. ID: CONTEMPT. An affidavit, libelous and insulting to the court, is none the less contemptuous because ostensibly offered in support of a motion for a change of venue which the affiant knew was impossible.
3. ID.: ID.: PUNISHMENT. Such contempt, being direct, may be punished summarily and without taking evidence to traverse the affidavit tho counter affidavits, filed in connection with a motion to reduce the sentence, may be considered.
4. ID.: ID.: THE LIMITATION imposed upon consuls by sec. 4104 Rev. Stats. is not applicable to the United States Court for China which has inherent power to punish contempt at its discretion.

W. S. Fleming, *Pro se* (Garrett W. McEnerney, Esq., and Andrew F. Burke, Esq., with him).

John T. Williams, U. S. Atty., (Warren Gregory, Esq., of counsel) for the government.

GILBERT, C. J.:

On July 28, 1921, the Assistant United States Attorney for the District of China filed in the court below an information charging the plaintiff in error, who will hereinafter be designated the defendant, with the offense of criminal libel. When called upon to plead to the information the defendant, who was an attorney licensed to practice in the court below, filed a petition and motion for change of venue, and an affidavit in which certain allegations of fact were verified by his own oath. Among the allegations therein contained are, in substance, the following:

> That the judge of the court below was prejudiced against the defendant and in favor of the complaining witness in the criminal charge, that the proceeding against the defendant was instituted by said complaining witness with the connivance, consent and assistance of the said judge, that said judge was a party to the prosecution and directly interested therein, that the said judge was a party to a crime of embezzlement, committed by one Earl B. Rose, on or about January 27, 1919, that the defendant had recently filed with the Department of State in Washington charges of official misconduct against the said judge, that the said judge conspiring with others to obstruct and impede the investigation of said charges had caused a meeting of the Far Eastern American Bar Association to be called intending at said meeting to slander and defame the defendant and procure the appointment of a committee to investigate his professional conduct, that the said judge and his co-conspirators well knew that there was nothing in the defendant's conduct which should be the subject of investigation, that the purpose was to injure and defame him, and to conceal the connection of said judge and his co-conspirators with the said crime of embezzlement, and that the said judge at the said meeting of the Bar Association falsely, maliciously and with intent to injure and defame the defendant made certain charges against the defendant.

The motion and affidavit were read in open court, and thereupon the court called upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for direct contempt committed deliberately, openly and intentionally in the presence of the court. The defendant asserted that he was justified by law in presenting his motion and affidavit. After hearing the defendant at some length in his oral defense of the charge of contempt, the court, among other things, observed:

> "So far as the statements in regard to myself are concerned, they are absolutely false and the product of a diseased imagination."

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. DUNN.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July	31,	1922,	Cause No.	1365,	Dolan v. Dolan; on motion for leave to withdraw answer: also on merits; testimony of plaintiff and witness Hensler taken; submitted.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1489,	U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet v. Robert Dollar Co.; on motion to withdraw pleadings; submitted.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1681,	U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; arraignment; plea of guilty; submitted.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1684,	Dao Yuen v. Sin Wan Pao; on motion to assign for trial; submitted.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1703,	U. S. v. Moore; arraignment; plea of not guilty.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1728,	U. S. v. Buenaflor; arraignment; plea of not guilty.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1764,	Campbell v. Gruenebaum et al; on motion to assign for trial; submitted.
Aug.	1	,,	,,	,,	1341,	In re Neville Craig's Will; hearing on application for leave to pay money.

(Before the Commissioner)

July	27,	1922,	Cause No.	1629,	U. S. v. Donack; arraignment.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1724,	U. S. v. Spillane; arraignment.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1818,	U. S. v. Warner; plea of guilty.

The court found that the defendant's conduct was a direct contempt committed in the presence of the court, deliberately, intentionally and with premeditation, and adjudged the defendant guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced him to imprisonment for six months.

It is contended that the defendant was within his rights in presenting to the court below the motion for a change of venue on the ground of the bias and prejudice of the judge together with a supporting affidavit setting forth the facts and that to do so and to read the said papers in open court was not contempt of court.[1] In the case so cited we held that Section 21 of the Judicial Code was not applicable to a territorial court of the United States, but in view of the recognition by Congress of the propriety of the proceeding provided for in that section we reached the conclusion that notwithstanding that there was no provision of law whereby a judge of a territorial court could be disqualified by reason of bias or prejudice to sit in any pending case, it was not contempt *per se* to make application in respectful language and in a respectful manner to such a judge before whom a case was pending requesting that another judge try the case. That conclusion was influenced by the fact that in the Territory of Alaska a judge who deems himself disqualified to sit in any case may call in another judge of the Territory to try the case. But in the case at bar the defendant was well aware that there was no court to which the case could be transferred and that no other judge could be called in to hold the United States Court for the District of China. He knew that to present such motion was at best to perform an idle act. In addition to that the motion and the accompanying affidavit were not only disrespectful but were scandalous, insulting, libelous and contemptuous. They were a direct affront to the court and their tendency was obviously to obstruct the administration of justice. In such a case no formal charge, or citation, or answer is required. A summary inquiry and a record of the finding and punishment are all that are necessary to constitute due process of law.[2]

But the defendant contends that the proceeding lacked due process of law in that no proof was taken of the untruth of the charges contained in his affidavit. In order to punish the defendant's contempt it was not necessary to take the testimony of witnesses to show that the charges made by the defendant were untrue. The punishment was lawfully imposed in the exercise of the court's power to preserve its dignity and decorum in the administration of justice. But if, indeed, the court was required to hear proof that the charges were wanton and unsustained by fact, the record shows that upon a hearing held a few days later on the defendant's motion for reduction of the punishment, and consequently while the contempt proceeding was still pending, the court

1. Citing the decision of this court in Tjosevig v. United States, 255 Fed. 5.
2. Ex parte Terry,, 128 U. S. 267, 32 L. ed., 405; Savin, Petitioner, 131 U. S. 267, 33 L. ed., 150; Brown v. United States, 196 Fed. 351.

July 29, 1922, Cause No. 1813, U. S. v Kulp; testimony taken of Ginnane.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1817, U. S. v. Bickel; testimony taken of Woo An Sing, Woo Hung Ying, Woo Ung Sing, Chang Ngao Lung, Pan Kan Foo, and defendant.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1820, U. S. v. Gallagher; plea of guilty.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1821, U. S. v. Brooks; testimony taken of Sochal Singh, Tsang Kung Sung, Sse Kwei Sung, Zwei Kung Sung, Pau Kyi Ziang, Lee Siau Nyi and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

July 26, 1922, Cause No. 1767, U. S. v. Donack; sentence.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1476, American Expreis Co. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co., order for distribution of funds.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1589, U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet v. Robert Dollar Co.; dismissal.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1766, U. S. v. Nordheim; dismissal.
Aug. 2, ,, ,, ,, 1341, In re Neville Craig's Will; order to pay money.

(By the Commissioner)

July 27, 1922, Cause No. 1629, U. S. v. Donack; order of release.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1724, U. S. v. Spillane; order of release.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1818, U. S. v Warner; fine of G.$100.00 and costs.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1813, U. S. v. Kulp; dismissed with caution.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1817, U. S. v. Bickel; fine of costs of proceeding.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1820, U. S. v. Gallagher; sentence.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1821, U. S. v. Brooks; fine of G.$10.00 and costs of proceeding.

Assignments for Hearing

August 2, 1922, 9:30 a.m.; Cause No. 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum & Sonn Bros. Imp. & Exp. Co. C. S. Franklin; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.
,, 9, ,, 9:30 a.m.; Cause No. 1684, Dan Yuen v. Sin Wan Pao Co. C.S. Franklin.

(Before the Commissioner)

August 8, 1922, 3:00 p m.; Cause No. 1789, Kwang Fah Electric Co. v. Finkelstein.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 26, 1922, Cause No. 1774, U. S. v. DuShane; sentence.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1775, U. S. v. Tracey; sentence.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1767, U. S. v. Donack; sentence.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1476, American Expreis Co. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; order.

In the United States Court for China

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Plaintiff,

—v.—

SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 1797
Civil No. 631

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China, July 10, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Samuel Zimmerman
Tsingtao, China.

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

below in denying the motion took into consideration several affidavits which were filed and in which were denied all the charges which the defendant had made against the judge of the court.

II

It is contended that the court below was without jurisdiction to impose a sentence of imprisonment for six months; that the only power vested in that court to punish for contempt was that which was given to consuls by the Act of Congress of June 22, 1860.[3] That statute limited the authority of *consuls* in punishing for contempt to a fine of $50 and imprisonment for twenty-four hours. The United States Court for China was created by the Act of June 30, 1906.[4] Section 1 of the Act gives to the court

> "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States consuls and ministers, * * * except in so far as the said jurisdiction is qualified by section two of this Act."

Section 2 qualifies Section 1 by reserving to the consuls of the United States in China jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed $500, and in criminal cases where punishment may not exceed a fine of $100 or imprisonment for sixty days, or both, but provides that from all judgments of the consular courts an appeal may be taken to the United States Court for China. Section 4 contains the provision on which the defendant herein relies, which is:

> "The jurisdiction of said United States Court, both original and on appeal, in civil and criminal matters, and also the jurisdiction of the consular courts in China, shall in all cases be exercised in conformity with said treaties and the laws of the United States now in force in reference to the Am rican consular courts in China."

3. Revised Stats., Sec. 4,104.
4. 34 Stats. 814.

July	27,	1922,	Cause	No.	1717,	Cromwell v. Hexamer; confession of judgment.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1818,	U. S. v. Warner; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; order.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1810,	Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club; marshal's return of summons.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1819,	Djemaroff v. Clancy; petition; summons issued.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1724,	U. S. v. Spillane; order; bond.
,,	27,	,,	,,	,,	1629,	U. S. v. Donack; order; bond.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1681,	U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; information.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1797,	Banque de L'Indo-Chine v. Zimmerman; marshal's return of summons.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1803,	Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; stipulation.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1816,	Ho Yuen Tung & Co. v. Standard Products Co.; answer.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1820,	U. S. v. Gallagher; complaint.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1684,	Dao Yuen v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; motion.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1764,	Campbell v. Gruenebaum and Sonn Bros. Imp. & Exp. Co.; motion.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1767,	U. S. v. Donack; final commitment issued.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1789,	Kwang Fah Electric Co. v. Finkelstein; motion.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1819,	Djemaroff v. Clancy; marshal's return of summons.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1814,	Sintoon Overseas Trading Co. Ltd. v. Wilkins Bros. Inc.; motion; order.
,,	29,	,,	,,	,,	1365,	Dolan v. Dolan; motion; complaint.
,,	29,	,,	,,	,,	1813,	U. S. v. Kulp; order.
,,	29,	,,	,,	,,	1820,	U. S. v. Gallagher; order.
,,	29,	,,	,,	,,	1766,	U. S. v. Nordheim; order.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1728,	U. S. v. Buenaflor; information.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1489,	U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corpn. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; motion.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1792,	Moore v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; motion to produce.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1824,	U. S. v. Clayton; complaint; warrant issued.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1825,	Wong Whang-Yung v. Standard Oil Company of New York; replevin.
August	1,	,,	,,	,,	1809,	U. S. v. Brown; order; bond.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1341,	In re Neville Craig's will; petition.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1824,	U. S. v. Clayton; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1489,	U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corpn. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; order of dismissal.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1826,	Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.	—	7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		9.01		9.43	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow .. d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang .. ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.36		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	H day						H day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East .. a.					18.25							P.M.L.	—
Do. d.					18.55	P.M.L.							—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking .. d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a											13.35		—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00	P.M.L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do d											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu .. d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										H day	6.31	H day	5.28
Pukow .. a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking .. ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang .. d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang .. .. d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow .. d.		7.10			10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... .. d.		8.24			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow .. ... d.		9.41			12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang .. .. d	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.36
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

														*
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50

														*
Shanghai North d	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Tientungan d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Kiangwan d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars

S Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South . . dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.06*	*13.26*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction . . . arr.	.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*13.45*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan . . . . dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow . . . . dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	--	..	23.45
Zahkou . . . . . arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou . . . . . d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow . . . . . d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.20
Changan . . . . . d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah . . . . . d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing . . . . . d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai . . . . . d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang . . . . . d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction . . . . d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.28*
Shanghai South . . . . . a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.15*
L'hwa Junction . . . . d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei . . . . . d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield . . . . . d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North . . . . a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangsiwan Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..	
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	17.55	18.51	23.50	
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	18.5'	19.02	0.07	
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.	19.31	0.15	

R. Restaurant Car